

**¶ The boke of hawkyng
huntinge and fysshynge
with all the propertes
and medecynes that are necessarye
to be kepte.**



➤ The very true foume in keepynge of hawkes as hath
ben used in tymes past.

➤ first to speke of hawkes from an egge
till they bene able to be taken.

First to speke of hawkes. First they ben egges
And afterward they bene dysclofed hawkes
and comonlye goshaues ben dysclofed as
soone as the choughes, in some place more
tymelye aftere the counterpe is of herte and
tymelye bydyng. And we shall saye that hawkes done
eyete and not byde in the wodes. And we shall saye
that hawkes done drawe whan they bere tymberynge
to theyre nestes / and not they buyde ne make theyre
nestes. And in the tyme of theyr loue they cal a not cauke
And we shall saye that they trede. And whan they ben
dysclofed and begyn for to seker any thyng of length anon
by kynde they wyll drawe somwhat out of the nest and
drawe to bowes and come agayn to theyr nest. And than
they ben called bowelles. And after saynte Margaretes
daye they wyll fle from tre to tree. And than they bene
called braunchers. And than it is tyme for take them.
And seven nyghtes before saynte Margaretes daye and
seven nyghtes after is the best takynge of sparchawkes.

➤ No to ye shall demeane you in takynge of hawkes and
with what instrumentes / and howe shall you call them.

No to ye take hawkes he must haue nettys whiche
ben called bynes. And those must be made of
good small threde / & it had ned be dyed gyther
U. ff.

And he muste
 take with hym a noble & thurde to enlyfe þe hounden þe bene
 taken. And in this maner they must be enlyfed. Take þe
 noble & thurde & put it throughte the ouer eye lynde & soe
 of that other, & make them lalle under the becke that the
 is not, than the is enlyfed as the ought to be. Some wil
 so enlyfe them with the another eye lynde about the becke
 on the yere almost, but that is the worst way. For al rea-
 son the ouerlynde doleth more Justly then the nyether
 because of the largenes, when the is enlyfed haue her
 borne on thy fist and call her on a perche and let her stode
 there a nyght and a day. And on that other day somowt
 nyght than take and hurte safely the thurde & take them
 awope softly last hyspuge of the eye lynde. Then sette
 and laye begyn to fede her, & deale safely with her till the
 myll sette vpon thy sette. For it is dyddes for hurtynge of
 her wynges. And than the same nyght after þe feeding
 wake her al nyght, & on the morowe al day, than the wyl
 be preyntough to be reclaymed. And the fyfte meate þe
 she shall eat let it be boote, & gyue her ynowgh the rest.

When your hawke may be drawen to re-
 clayme, and the maner of her dyes.

And if your hawke be harde penned, he may be
 drawen to be reclaymed. For al the while that the
 is sendre penned she is not able to be reclaymed
 And if she be a gode make or ferce that shal be reclaymed
 gues fede her with washe meate at the drawing, & at the
 reclaymyng. But loke it be hote & in this maner washe
 it. Take þe meate & go to the water & styke it vp & downe
 in the water & wynges þe water out & fede her therewith

and she be a brachet. If no it be an eyelle ye must tread
the meate stoner change so to the brachet. & with a lye
wen cloth wipe it and feede her. And euer more the thyrde
daye geue her castinge when she is slyenge / yf she be a
gothard or terrell in this maner. Take newe blanck
cloth & cutte fyue pelletes therof of an ynche longe / and
take floure and cutte fyue moxelles. And with a knifes
point make an hole in euery moxell / & put therein the
pelletes of cloth. And take a saye dysh with water and
stern therein. Then take the hawke and geue her a mox-
ell of hote meate the quantyte of halfe her souper. Then
take that lyeth in the water and fede her for all nyght.

¶ How you shall fede your hawke and knowe her infir-
myties and there be many dyuers of them.

If your hawke be a sparhawk euer fede her with
browne meate / & loke þ her castinge be plumage.
Then loke it be cleue vnder the perche. And on the next
daye ye shall fynde the castinge vnder the perche / & there
ye shall knowe whether þ hawke be cleue or not. For some
pece wyl be yelow / & some grene / & some glaymous / and
some cleue / & if it be yelow she engendreth þ trounce / which
is an euill þ wyl ryle in the mouth or in the cheke, and yf
it be grene she engendreth the rye / the condition of this
euill is this. It wyl arise in the hed & make the hed to swell
and in þ eye glaymous & berke / & but it haue help it wyl
drowne into the legges & make the legges to rancle / & yf
it go fro the legges into the hed agayne thy hawke is but
lost and yf it be glaymous & roppinge she engendreth an
euill called þ cray / þ is whā an hawke may not mureyse.
¶ Marke well your medecynes here folowynge.

How to cure the frounce in the mouth. Take a sil-
uer spone & put the small ende in the eye tyll it be hote.
Then let holde the hawke & open her beche and byn the
foxe & anoynte it with the mary of a gose that hath layne
longe & she shal be hole. And yf the frounce be waxed as
greete as a nutte then is therein a grubbe which ye shall
cutte with a knafe in this maner. Let hold the hawke and
lyfte the place where the soxe is & ye shall fynd therein as
it were the mawe of a pyggon take it out all hole & take
a payre of shetes & sette the hole of the soxe and make it as
fayre as ye may with a lynné cloth, and wype cleane þe blod
awaye, and anoynte the soxe with bawme foure dayes
supyngly, and afterwarde with pampylion tyl it be hole.

How the frounce cometh.

The frounce cometh whan a man fedeth his hawke
with porke or cattles fleshe foure dayes togyder.

How the eye cometh.

For defaute of hote meate his sykenes the eye cometh

How the cray cometh.

The cray cometh of washed meat whiche is washed
with hote water in the defaute of hote meate. Also it co-
meth of thyedes whiche ben in the fleshe that the hawke
is fedde with. For though ye pycke the fleshe neuer soo
cleane, yet ye shall fynde thyedes therein.

Whan your hawke shall bathe hym.

And euermore eche thyrde day lette your hawke bathe
hym durynge the somer yf it be fayre weder. And ones in
a wyke in wynter yf it be fayre weder and notelles. And
whan ye bathe your hawke enee gyue her a morsel of hots
meate or washed though she be a goshawke.

**How ye maye cause your hawke to flee
with a courage in the morninge.**

If ye wyl þ your hawke fle in þ moztow tyde fede her
the night before in hote meate, & wath the same meate in
byrne, & wyngge out þ water cleane, & þ shall make her to
haue lust & courage to fle in þ moztow in the best maner

➤ How ye shall guyde you yf your hawke be
full gorged & ye wolde loone haue a flyght.

If your hawke be full gorged and that ye wolde loone
vpon haue a flyght, take four cornes of whete and put
them in a moxell of fleshe, & gyue the same moxelles to
the hawke, and she wyl cast anone all that she hath with
in here. And anone after that she hath caste, leke that ye
haue a moxell of hote meate to gyue her. And yf your
hawke be ouergorged, gyue her the same medecyne.

➤ A medecyne for the eye.

Take dalye leues and stampe them in a moxer and
wyngge out the iuce, and within a penne put it the haw-
kes nates ones o; twyse whan the hawke is small gorged
And anone after lette her tye, and she shall be hole as a
fylle. **O**rlles take ptechely rotes and serue her with
them in the same maner. And what she tyeth hold rewe
in your hands with the tyngge, and that shall make her
boyde. But it is peryllous too ble it oftene that the Juce
falne spyngge into her eye.

Also and you gyue your hawke freshe butter o; the ma-
ry of hogges that is in the bone of the but of porke it shall
make her to cast water wel at the nates, & it wyl kepe the
nates open. But it wyl make her hatelapne and proude

➤ A medecyne for the crap, and moze folowe.

Take & chaufe with your hands the foundement of
your hawke with warme water a longe tyme. And after
that take the poudre of saryfrage, o; elles the poudre of
sewe, and a quantyte of maye butter, and tempe it well

to be used by such men. And put it in a pott
and seeth it fast. And as ofte as ye fynde your hawke
an hole meke, anoynte her meate a lytell therewith, and
that shall make her to longe meate the better for laue of the
apertment. And it shall saue her from the craye and from
many other yckynesses that growe ofte in a hawke.

Also take the hote herte of an hogge or of a pygge and
sede her two dayes therewith, and she shall be hole.

Also take poxhe and mete it in hote mylke of a cowe, &
sede the hawke therewith, & that shall make her mutysle
at the best wyse. And poxhe with the mary of the bone
of the butte of poxhe shall make her mutysle, & sede her
with bothe togther. Also ble her to fre the butter, & it
wyl do the same. Also oue meke o; two at the moost of
the hote lyer of a pygge shall make her mutysle wel. Be-
ware gyue her not to grete a gorge therof, for it is a pe-
ryllous meate. Also take þ woper of an egge, & laboure
the same in a spomuge as well as ye wolde make glasse
for red ynke tyll it be lyke water. Put þ same in a vessel,
and lette the meate that shall be for her souper lye and
stepe therein all the days before, and that nyghte sede her
therewith. And that which shall be for her dyner in the
mornynge lette it lye all the nyghte, but in any wyse loke
that ye haue alwaye frethe glasse, and if her fedynge be
poxhe it is the better: that is proued.

¶ The kynbly termes that belonge to hawkes.

In the begynnyng of kynbly speche of the termes
that belonge vnto hawkes here may ye fynde them.
The fyrst is, holde fast at all tymes, & specially vnto
the bateth. It is called batynge, for the bateth is her selfe.

moost ofte causeles. The secōde is rebate your hawks
 to your self, & that is whan your hawk bateth, the leest
 meynyng þe can make to your self the wyl rebate agayn
 on your self. The thrid is, febe your hawk & not gys
 her meat. The.iiii. an hawk suyteth o' suyteth her becke
 & not woppeth her becke. The.v. your hawk Jouketh
 & not lepeeth. The.vi. your hawk proyneth, & not pry-
 keth, & the proyneth not but whā she begynne th at her leg-
 ges, & fetcheth moppure lyke oyle at her caple, and baw-
 meth her fete, & styketh þe feders of her wynges through
 her becke. And it is called the more, whan þe she fetcheth su-
 the oyle. And ye shal knowe that an hawk wolde not be
 les of her proynyng. For at such tyme as she proyneth she
 is lypynge & lusty, & whan she hath done, she wyll roue
 her myghtely. And somtyme your hawk couennauneth
 as she pryketh her, and yet she proyneth not. And than ye
 must say, she sefourmeth her feders, & not pryketh her fe-
 ders. The seuent, your hawk colpeth, not beckereth
 The.viii. she rowleth, & not shaketh her selfe. The
 ix. she strepneeth, & not claweth ne scratcheth. The.x.
 she mantelleth, & not stretcheth whan she putteth her leg-
 ges from her one after an other, and her wynges folowe
 her legges. Than she both mantel her. And whan she
 hath manteled her & byngeth bothe her wynges rogyd
 ouer her backe, you shal saye your hawk warbelleth her
 wynges. And that is one terme due therfore. The.xi.
 ye shal saye your hawk mutteth o' muteth, & not sty-
 ceth. The.xii. ye shal saye caste your hawk vpon the
 perche, and not set your hawk vpon the perche.

Here ye shal vnderstande fethermore other maner of
 termes that belonge vnto hawks for to comende theym

the byrdes of thei properties.

As like ye shall saye, this is a fayre hawke, an huge hawke, a longe hawke, a shorte thycke hawke, and say not, this is a great hawke. Also ye shall say, this hawke hath a large becke or a shorte becke, and call it not byll. An huge heed or a small heed saye seasoned, ye shall saye your hawke is full gorged, & not cropped, and your hawke putteth ouer & endueth, & yet the beeth bothe byerlye.

How your hawke putteth ouer.

In hawke putteth ouer whan she remeneth the meat from her gorge in to her bowelles, & thus ye shall knowe it whan she putteth ouer the trauerse with her bodye, & speccially in her necke as a crane dothe or an other byrde.

Whan ye shall saye endueth & enbowelled.

In hawke endueth neuer as long as her bowelles ben full at her fedynge. But as soone as she is fedde & relecth she endueth lytell and lytell. And yf her gorge be wyde & the bowell in any thyng styffeth ye shall saye she is enbowelled and haue not fully endewed. And as long as ye may fynde any thyng in her boweles it is ryghte peryllous to gyue her any meate.

Make well these termes folowynge.

If a hawke hath a longe wyng, a fayre long taylor with. vi. barres out, and standeth vpon the seventh.

This hawke is enterpenned. That is to saye, whan the feders of the wynges ben bytweene þe bodye & the thyghes.

This hawke hath an huge legge, or a flatte legge, or a rounde legge, or a fayre ensered legge.

To knowe the maple of an hawke.

Hawkes haue whyte mayll canuasmayll or rede mayll. And some calle rede mayll yene mayll, whyte mayll is soone knowne. Canuasmayll is bytweene whyte mayll &

yeu mayll, and yeu mayll is very teen.

¶ **Plumage and caste your hawke.**

A go hawke no; tereall in they; soze arge haue not they; mayles named. But it is called they; plumage, and after the core it is called they; mayll. And yf your hawke rewardz to any fowle by countenaunce for to flee therto ye shall saye caste the hawke therto, and not flee therto.

¶ **Nome o; sealed.**

And yf your hawke nome a fowle, & the fowle breke awaye fro her, she hath dyscompte many feders of the fowle & is broken awaye, for in kynly speche ye shall saye your hawke hath nōmed o; sealed a fowle, & not take it.

¶ **Wherfore an hawke is called a ryfele**

And oftentimes it happeth manye an hawke for greuouslye whan he holde nome a fowle he leaseeth but the feders. And as ofte as he noeth so he ryfeth. Therfore such hawkes ben called ryfeles, yf they do ofte so.

¶ **Howe ye shall name the members of your hawkes in conuenable termes.**

Nowe ye shall vnderstande the names of the members of hawkes, to begyn at they; fete, and goo bywarde, as knyghtes ben harneyed and armed and so we shall ename her.

¶ **Talons.**

If yf the great dees beynne that streyneth the backe of the hande, ye shall call them talons.

¶ **Pounces.**

The dees wthin the fote ye shall call a ryght her pounces

¶ **Longe fengles.**

But certaynly the dees that are vppon the mydle stret; thes ye shall call the longe fengles.

¶ Pety scingles.

¶ And the bettermost cises ye shall call the pety scingles.

¶ Cise he pe o; choies.

¶ Understande ye also þ the longe scingles ben called the
hype of the foot, o; the closer. For what thyng foruerth be
that your hawk's stryngeth is upon þ scingle, and all þ foot
is therupon, for the strength thereof stryngeth all the foot.

¶ Feres of watry o; waty colour.

¶ Also understande ye þ the skynne aboute your hawk's
legges & her feet is called þ feres of her legges & her feet,
whether they ben watry be web o; of waty colour ye knowe

¶ The beste feres full summed full fermed and reclaymed.

A hawk's hart troclue feres vpon her taylor, &
one pryncypall fere of the same in the myddes.
And in maner all the other are covered vnder þ
same fere. And that is called the beste fere of
the taylor. And there goth blacke barres ouerthwart the
taylor. And those same barres shall tell you what he is full
summed o; ful termed. For what he is ful barred he stabbeth
vpon seven & than he is perfect ready to be reclaymed.
¶ We shall understande that as longe as an hawk's han-
deth vnder the nobys of seven barres, & he be in her se-
nate it must be sayd þ he is not full summed. For so long
he is but sendre penned together he be bräucher o; eyes
And yf he be a mewed hawk & stande within seven bar-
res ye shall saye he is not full termed. For he is not able
to be reclaymed because he is drawn to soone out of the
mew so; he is hard pined no more than a sore hawk.

¶ Bayles o; bayle feres begouted.

¶ To knowe furthermore of hawkes. An hawk's hath long
small wyng feres hangynge vnder the taylor from her

hollell dohontwerbe. And the same feders ye shal call the
brayles, or the braylfeders. And comonly every gof hawke
and every excellen brayles ben dyspranged with blacke
speckes lyke armyng. And for all that they ben accounted
wens the better. But and a spere hawke be so armyng
upon the brayles, or musket, ye shal say, she is degotored
to the uttermost brayle, & moche it betokeneth hardenes.

✧ Brest feders, plumage, barbe
feders, pendaunt feders.

¶ The feders aboute the formore partyes of an hawke
ben called brest feders, and the feders vnder the wynges
are plumage. The feders vnder the becke ben called
the barbe feders. And the feders that ben at the Joynte
at the hawkes knee they stande hangynge and sharpe at
the endes. Those ben called the pendaunt feders.

✧ Flagge or flagges feders.

¶ The feders at the wynges nexte the body be called the
lagge or the lagges feders.

✧ Beme feders of the wynges sercell

¶ And the longe feders of the wynges of an hawke ben
called beme feders of þ wynges. And the feders that some
call the bynyon feder of an other fowle, of an hawke it is
called the sercell. And ye shal vnderstande yf an hawke
be in mewe the same sercell shal be the last feder that she
wyll cast, & tyll that he cast she is neuer mewed, yet it hath
ben sene þ hawkes have cast þ same spyl as I haue herd
saye, but þ other rule is generall. And when she hath cast
her sercelles in mewe, than & no longer it is tyme for too
fede her with washe meate, & to begyn to ensayne her.

✧ Ensayne.

¶ Ensayne of an hawke is the greyes. And but yf that
he take awaye with fedynge of washe meate & otherwyse

as it shal be declared here after, the wyl geueth a panell
whiche may be her bittermost confusyon, and she see the
truth and take blode and calbe thereupon.

Of Counters to counters feathers.

There ben also feathers that close upon the feathers,
and those same ben called the counters or counters feathers
and soe all the feathers ben called that ben next ouer the
longe bene feathers as the lagge feathers upon the wynges.

Of Backe feathers.

The feathers upon the backs halfe ben called the backe
feathers.

Of Becke, Clape, Rares, & Cere.

The becke of the hawke is the upper parte þ is crooked

The nether part of þ becke is called þ clape of þ hawke.

The hole in the hawkes becke ben called the Rares.

The yelowie bytwene the becke and the eye is called
the cere.

Of Crynettes.

There ben on an hawke longe smal blacke feathers lyke
bees aboute the cere, & those same ben called crynettes of
the hawke.

Of Soze age.

The shall vnderstande that the fyrste yere of an hawke,
whether she be a braunchet or eyllie, that fyrste is called
her soze age. And all that yere she is called a soze hawke
for and she escape that yere with good fedynge she is ly-
kely to endure longe.

Of to reclayme an hawke.

If ye wyl reclayme your hawke ye must departe
one mile into thre miles vnto the tyme that she
wyl come to reclayme. And whā she wyl come to
reclayme, enclose her miles euery day better &
bett. And or she com to þ reclayn make her þ she soze not.
For though she be well reclaymed it maye happe that she

to p[re]s[er]ve to p[re]p[ar]e in to the ayre that ye shall anywhere se
not fynde her. And yf your hawke shall flee to the par-
tyche, loke that ye ensayme her o[re] the flee, whether she
be bymouther o[re] eyelle o[re] mewed hawke.

¶ Why an hawke is called an eyelle.

An hawke is called an eyelle of her eyen. For an hawke
that is brought up under a bullarde o[re] puttocke as many
ben have watry eyen. For when they ben byclosed and
hepte in ferme tyll they be full summed, ye shall knowe
them by theyr watry eyen. And also her lake wyll not be
soo quicke as a bymouther is. And soo bycause the best
knowledge is by the eye, they ben called eyelles.

¶ Ye maye also know an eyelle by y[ou]r palenes of the seres
of her legges of the sere ouer the becke, & also by the rai-
res that ben upon her tayle and her wynges, which rai-
res come for lacke of fedynge when they ben eyelles.

¶ What a taynt is.

A taynt is a thyng that goeth ouerthwarte the feders
of the wynges and of the tayll lyke as it were eaten with
wormes. And it begynneth fyrste to breede at the bodye in
the pence. And that same pence shall frette a longe and
fall awaye thugh the same taynt. And than is the hawke
dysparaged for all that yere.

¶ Medecynes to ensayme your hawke.

Take the rote of rasne and put it in cleane water & laye
your fleshe therein to tempre a greate whyle, and geue it
to your hawke to eate, and yf she eate therof dyede not but
it shall abate her grece. But within thre dayes she shall
not greatly abate.

Also take pulvall and garlyke and stampe it well to-
gydere, and wyngge oute the Juce in a bylke, and than
miste the fleshe therein, and fede your hawke therewith

and but it temple your hawke, that is to saye, enlayne
your hawke within foure dayes 3 mercayle. But loke
eury daye that ye make newe face, & when ye fede her
boete your meat therein. Also take for face of mercurie
monis, otherwyse called percelly coles, and those same of
plope, and wash the yam kelle therein, & your hawke shall
be enlayned kindly, and no greave shal to the hawke.
Also shoulde be to laye they kelle in water almost a daye
and gyue the same to þ hawke as souper. And that lyeth
all nyght to gyue to her in the mornynge, and thus to fede
them in methode; they ben dyuene aboute a month or
xt. weekes, & to enlayne them; they come on fyfte, & as
soone as they call the y cerrell, than is the tyme to fede
them so.

Hold your hawke enlaymeth.

Understande ye for certayne þ as longe as your hawke
kete ben blackyshe & rough. She is ful of grece, & eue
as she enlaymeth, her kete wyll waxe yelow & smoth.

Howe ye shall gyde you when your hawke is redy
to flice, and ye shall saye put by the partryche.



When ye haue enlayned your hawke & reclay-
med her and þ she is redy to flice to þ partrych
ye must take a partryche in youre bagge and
goe into the felde, and lette your spanyelle
lynke a cony of partryches. And when they ben by and
begynne to scatter, ye must haue markes to some of them
And thā couple by your houndes, for when ye haue so done
let some felowe of yours pryuelys take þ partryche out of
your bagge, & tye it by the legge with a craunce, & call it
by as hych as he can. And as soone as þ hawke seeth her
she wyll flice therto. And yf your hawke seeth the partrych
about, gyue her a rewarde therupon. And go aftere þ by

leyser to the partryche & ben marked, and do as I shal tell
you here following. ¶ If ye haue a chaffy hounde & will
be rebuked & is a retrouer, uncouple hym & no mo of your
houndes, & go to a singuler partryche of & cony so speckled.
And be as nygh as ye can to & syng therof. And yf your
hounde desyre cast her to, & yf she take it, thā is your hawke
made to; & yere, & of & same partryche & she fleeth, thus
ye must rewarde her as it sheweth here nexte following

¶ How ye shall rewarde your hawke

¶ Take a knyfe and cut the hed & the necke from & body
of the partryche, and strypp the skynne awaye from the
necke, & gyue the same to the hawke, and couer the bodye
of the foule with a bonet or with an hatte, & laye the sayde
hed & the necke therupon. & yf she wyl forsake the foule
that she plumeth on & come to this rewarde, than pryncely
take awaye the partrych, and rewarde your hawke with the
brayne & the necke. Beware that she eate no bones, for
that is euill to endewe. And it wyl make her b. lusty for
to flee, & thus ye must serue her of as many as she fleeth.
But let her rewarde be the lesse. for elles she may be some
full gorged, & than she maye fle no moze a greates whyle.

¶ How your hawke shall retoyce.


¶ And whan your hawke hath slayne a foule, & is rewar
ded as I haue sayd, let her lye in no wyse tyll she hath re
toyced her, that is to say, tyll she hath sewed or snyted her
becke, or elles rowled her. And whā she hath done any of
these, & al. Go and retroue moze, & she wyl nomme plente


¶ Whan your hawke hath nōme a foule how
ye shal do that ye rebuke not the hawke.


¶ Let me well one thyng, and beware therof whan your
hawke hath nomme a partryche, stande a good waye of,
and come not to nigh her, & dyue away your houndes for


Haukyng


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
put in her belles to be fastened aboute her legges, ye shall call her nestes.  Recaunce.


 Also ye shall call the longe tyme that ye do call your hawke to reclayne touch, your recaunce, what so ever it be.


 A medecyne for an hawke that wyll caste fleshe.


 Put the fleshe that your hawke shall eat in fayre water / and fede her therewith thre dayes / and she shall holde her fleshe in the best wyse.


 A medecyne for an hawke þ hath lost her courage.

 An hawke þ hath lost her courage a man maye knowe if he wyll take good heed. For suche is her maner, when she is cutt to a soule she fleeth away warde as though she knewe not the soule. Or elles she wyll flee a lytel way off and anon she gyueth it by a for suche an hawke this is a good medecyne. Take oyle of spayne and tempre it with cleere wyne and with the poike of an egge, and put therin befe, and therof gyue to your hawke fyue morcelles, and shau sette her in the sonne, and at euen fede her with an olde hote culuer. And if ye fede her thus thre tymes that, hawke was neuer so lussy nor so foly before as she wyll be after, and come to her owne courage.  Other makes poudre of meeles that synke, and put the poudre on the fleshe of a peacocke, and medle the bloode of a peacocke amonge the poudre, and make her to eate the fleshe.

 A medecyne that an hawke shall not lye in meue for bolustynes.

 Take ferne rotes that groweth on an oke and oke apples, and make Juce of them, and wete her fleshe therin and fede the hawke thre tymes or foure, and that shall make her to leue that.

 A medecyne for an hawke that hath the tayne.

 An hawke that hath the tayne a man maye knowe

yf he take here, for this is her manner, she will pante more
 for one batynge than other for soure, and yf she holde
 her a lytell while she shalbe almost lesse her burthe, wher
 the she be fatte or leue, and alway she maketh heuy chere
 And for that, this is the medycyne. Take a quantyte of
 the rednes of halpall, with the poudre of rasene of pepere,
 and somwhat of ginger / and make therof in fresh grece
 thre pelleres and holde the hawke to the fyre, and when
 she feleth the heate, make her to swallow the thre pelleres
 by strengthe / and knytte faste her becke that she caste is
 not out / and do so threys, and she shall be safe.

Also take rasene and rubarbe and grynde it togydes and
 make tice therof, and wette the fleshe therein, and gyue it
 her to eat. And she shall be hole.

Also take Alplaundre and the rote of pyntroles and
 the rote of grognaules, and sethe them all in butter of a
 cowe, and gyue her thre morcelles every daye unto the
 tyme that she be hole / and loke that she be boyde when ye
 gyue her the medycyne.

How a man shall take a hauke from the eyer.



Also taketh an hauke from the eyer, bym beha-
 uer for to do myself, in bynggynghym easely
 and to kepe him wel fro colde, & from hurtynge
 of his bones, for they ben sultrye & they must
 haue gret rest. And they may not haue slyking
 & sylty aye, but as cleene as can & may be thoughte. And
 euermore gyue him cleane mete & hote, & a lytel soft & and
 charge of soft mete but loke it be hole, & cut her mete in
 so smal morcelles, for they shuld not tye on boneu tll they
 myght see. than after when she begynneth to pene & plu-
 meth and palcheth & pycketh her selfe, put her in to a close

marine place that no fulwertes no; fethers no; other be-
myne come not into her, and let the place be sure for winds
and cayne, and than she wyll pousse her selfe. And euen
more gyue her good boote meates. For it is better to a ma
to fede his hauke whyle she is tēde with meates to make
her good with some cost, than to fede her with euill mea-
tes to make her burthyrful with lytell cost. And loke
whan she begynneth to leane, that gyue her baptyngel.

✚ A medycyne for wormes in an hauke, which
sycknesse is called the sylaundye.

☞ Marke well this sycknes, and beware therof. This is
the medycyne therfore. ☞ Ye shall take an herbe that is
called neppe, and put in a small gutte of a capon or of an
henne, and knytte it with a threde, and let her receyue it
hole, and she shall be hole and safe. Thus ye shall knowe
whanne your hauke hath wormes in her bely. ☞ Take
whan she hath castynge, than ye shall fynde one or two
about her castynge place, yf she hath ben with ony.

☞ A medycyne for a hauke that casteth wormes at
foundament, and what wormes that they be.

☞ Take the lymayll of yron and medle it wth flesch of porkes
and gyue it two dayes to the hauke to eat, and he shall be hole.

☞ A medycyne for an hauke that hath a sycknes,
which is called the aggreseyne.

☞ Whan ye se your hauke hurte herselfe with her becke,
and pulleth her tayle, than she hath the aggreseyne. For
this sycknes take the donge of a boue and of a shepe,
and of an alowe, and strange vynegre and do all softelye
in a basyn of brasse, and medle them wel togydye to ferus
thre dayes after, and grue her fleshe of a culuer with bo-
ny, and with pouder of peper, and set her in a darke place and
so do nyne dayes. And whā ye se newe fethers in y tale

that she be with urofe, and she shall be hole and safe.

A medycyne for an hauke that hath the crampe
in her wynges, and how it cometh.

For this crampe take a whyte lofe of breed somewhat
colde than it cometh out of the oven, and let holde the
hauke softly for huryng, and cut the lofe almost throughe
out, and duple the wynges eache and holde it betweene
the two partes of the lofe and lette it be holde so the space
of halfe a quarter of an houre, and she shall be hole.

The crampe cometh to an hauke by takynge of colde
in her pouth. Therfore it is good for an hauke to kepe
her warme yonge and olde, and this medycyne is good
at all tymes for her, whether she be yonge or olde.

Let not an hauke be put in mew to late, but in
this maner as foloweth yf ye loue your hauke.

If ye loue wel your hauke kepe her well, & putte her
not late in mew for who so for couetyse of fleyng le-
seth the tyme of his haukes mewynge, and withholdeth her
to longe thereto, he may after put her in mew at auen-
ture, for than a parte of her mewynge tyme is past.

Who so putteth his hauke in mew in the begynnyng
of lente yf she be kepte as she oughte to be, she shall be
mewed in the begynnyng of August.

How ye shall dispose and ordeyne your mew.

Set and dispose your mew in this maner so that no
welsel no: polcat nor none other be mynne thereto, nor
no wynde nor great colde, nor that it be ouer hote. Lette
that one parte of the mew be tourned toward the sonne
so yf in the most parte of the daye the sonne may come in.

Also ye must se that she be not awexed nor greued with
moch noyse no: with songe of men, and that no maner fol-

Let come to her but on the other side let her be. It behoveth
that your hawke have a ledyng floche in her mew, and a
longe stryng leyd thereto to latten her meate with. For
elles she wyll care it aboute the house & soye it with duffe
and peradventure she wyll hye it if it is synke / and thus
fede upon it, and that myght be her death. And therfore
whan it is bounde to the sayd ledyng floche, she shal ney-
ther at ledyng nor at the stryng be as the lyghtyng be
as the stryng butte her selfe, & whan she hath fedde take
awaye the remenant of any leue, & in any wyse that she
have cleane meate, & at every meale fresh. For of stale me-
tes & cupill meates she shall engendre many syckneses, &
loke ye go never to your mewes but whā ye shal give your
hawke meate. Whelles to byrge water to bath her. And
suffre no rayne to wette her at no tyme if ye may, & as for
her bathyng that shall nothyngs hindre her mewyng

¶ The maner how a man shall put an hawke
into a mew and that is well noted.

¶ Of one thyng ye must be ware well if she have anye
syckneses & ye make her hole or ye put her in mew, for as
I vnderstande a sycke hawke shall never me to well. For
though she mew she shall not endure but whyle she is
greate and fatte, so at the abbatyng of her estate she may
no longer endure. Sometyme without any medecyne ma-
ny men deuyse how they myght mew the hawkes, for
some put hawkes in mew at hygh estate, & some whan
they ben ryght lowe, and some whan they ben full, & some
whan they ben empty and lene, and som whan they ben
myserable lene, but the col is no force if she be hole, never
the lesse I shal save myne aduyse as I have sene & lerned
¶ Who so putteth a gowke or a kestrel or a spere hawke
in to mewes so hygh that she may be no higher, she wyll

holde her long in that poynt o; that she lese o; lente ony feathers. And who so putteth her in mew leue it wyl longe o; she remounted. And who so putteth her in mew to hungry & to leue, yf she haue meate at her wyl she wyl eate to moche bycause of hunger, & peraduenture she maye be deed therby, as ofte hath ben seen. But who so wyl that an hauke endure & mew kyndely, my counseyle is that she be not hygh neyther to lowe, neyther in greate bystress of hunger but lyke as she shulde flee best, than take hede the fy; & day of to moche eatynge, vnto the tyme that she be stanchted. And after that a man may take her suche meate as I shall tell you moze playnly hereafter.

In what maner and how a man shall
fede his hauke in mew.

Take with what meates she hath ben moost bled to be fedde, & fede her therwith eyght dayes contynually, and those eyght dayes gyue her bydes ynough bothe mornynge and euen and let her plume vpon them well, and take castynge of the plumage, and that shall talaunt her well, and cause her to haue good appetyte, and it shall cleanse well her bowelles, and whan she is well clenfed ye maye gyue her what meate that ye wyl, so it be clene and fre she

But the best meat for to make an hauke to mew moost soonest without ony medecyne, is the fleshe of a kybbe o; of a yonge swanne and of a chekyn, and specially ratons fleshe. So they ben not auaile, none lyke to it: and of a yonge gosse. For suche meate is hote of it selfe.

And take peces of great freshe eles, and specially the colpen nexte the navel and wete it in hote blode of mutto. It is good to make her to mew, but specially it shall make her wight after the sore age. These sayd fleshes ben good to mew an hauke, and to kepe her in state, but loke

Haukyng.

D.1.

She haue good plente every daye, so that she rathere leue
perre than lacke ony. And every thynge day let her bathe
wth the lytt. And whan she wered nyght ferme, gyue her
henues & fatte porke, & of an hounde is passynge good.

An hauke is neuer full ferme nor redy to drawe out of
niches to the tyme her sercell be fully growen. yet haue
I seue some folkes take them out of mewes whan the ser-
cell were but halfe sponge, & that is peryllous, for they
are not than hardy panned. Some folkes vse whan an
hauke hath cast her sercell to begyn and walke her meare
and fede her in mewes with waiche meat a moneth or syre
weekes or euer they drawe them. But of al deshe after
she is mewed a reasonable gorge of a hote hare is beste,
and also of a crowe hote. But it must be washed in water
and than it is the better. For that wyll not benym them
hastely they grece, nor put them in no great feblenelle.
For it dureth somwhat with her.

To make an hauke to mewe tyme.
without ony huntynge of her.

Now I shall tell you very true medecynes for to mewe
an hauke hastily & ye shal beleue for treuthe and ye wyll
assaye the. There ben in woodes or in hedges wormes
called adders & be reed of nature, and he is called vipera
And also there be snakes of y^e same kinde, & they ben very
bytter. Take two or thre of them & smyte of theyr hedes &
the endes of theyr tayles. thā take an newe erthe pot that
was neuer bled, & kut them into smal peces & put those
same therein & let them sethe strongly a great whyle at good
septer, & lette y^e pot be couered & no eye come out of it nor
no byeth & let it sethe so longe that the same peces seth to
grece. Than cast it out & do awaye the bone & gabye. &
grece & put it in a close vessel, and as ofte as ye fede your

hauke anoint her meat therewith, & let her eat as much as
she wyl. And þe meat shal meue her at your owne wyl.

¶ Another medycyne.

¶ Take wheate and put it in the brothe that the adders
were soden in, and whan ye se the wheate begyn to cleue,
take it out and fede heunes and chekyns therewith, and
fede your hauke with the same polayne.

¶ Who so wyl þe an hauke meue not, nor fall none of
her feders, therfore here is a medycyne.

¶ Take poude of canell & the Juice of franke costes and
the Juice of parayne, and take moxelles of the theire or
foure yf ye lyst and wete them therein, and make the hauke
to swalowe them, and serue her so many tymes.

¶ Also take the skynne of a snake & of an adder and kut it
in to small peeces, & tēpe it with hote blode, and cause your
hauke oftentymes to fede therof, and she shal not meue.

¶ For the goute in the throte.

¶ Whan ye se your hauke blowe oftentymes, and that it
commeth of no batynge, ye may be sure she hath þe goute
in her throte and for that take the blode of a peacock and en-
cense myrabolana and clowes of gelaſtre and canell and
gynger, & take of all these euenly and medle them with pe-
cockes blode, & sethe it tyll it be thicke, & therof make mox-
elles, & gyue þe hauke euery day at mydmoone & at noone.

¶ For the goute in the heed and in the reynes.

¶ Whā ye se your hauke may not endewe her meate nor
reimount her estate, she hath the goute in the heed and
in the reynes, take momia other wyse called momia, among
potyrcayes ye may haue it, and the skynne of an hare, and
gyue it to your hauke to eat. ix. tymes with the fleshe of
a catte, and yf she may holde that meate she shal be safe.

¶ A medycyne for sychemelle called the fallera.

¶ Well.

¶ When ye se your hauke dees worse whyle than the
hath the saliera. for this sykenesse take a blacke snake and
kutte away the heed and the rayle and take the mydle and
seye it in an earthen pot, and take the grece and saue it, an-
spete the fleshe of a peacocke therewith and gyue it to the
hauke for to eat. viii. dayes, and yf ye haue noo peacocke
gyue her fleshe of a douue, and after the viii. dayes gyue
her a chykn and washe it a lytel and gyue it her to eat,
and take the femore of y breste with the froshel bone and
let her eat it, & yf she amende any thyng she shal be hole.

¶ A medycyne for the crampe in the thygh,
in the legge, and in the fore of an hauke.

¶ When ye se your hauke laye one fote vpon an other
fote she is taken with the crampe. Than drawe her blode
vpon the fote that lyeth vpon that other fote and vpon the
legge also, and he shal be hole.

¶ For the roughe of the pose.

¶ Take poudree of bayes and put it vpon the fleshe of a
douue and gyue it ofte to your hauke, and without doute
she shal be hole. **¶** A medycyne for the potagre.

¶ When your haukes fete ben swollen the hath the po-
tagre. Than take freshe may butter & as moche of oyle
olive and of alyn, and chaufe it wel togidre at the fyre and
make therof an oyntment & anoynte the fete fourte dayes
and set her in the sonne and gyue her fleshe of a catte, and
yf that auayle not sethe the knyttyng of a bync and wrap
it aboute the swelling & let her lyt vpon a colde stone, and
anoynt her with butter or freshe grece, & she shal be hole.

¶ A medicine for sykenesse within the body of an hauke
and if she wed not outwarde how she shal be
holpen and in what maner.

¶ A man may know by the chere and vngladnesse of an

haue this infirmyte. But yet it is straunge to knowe thinges y^e a man may not se in his yeknelle and what manner they ben greued, & speecially whan a ma wote not wherof it cometh. ➤ fede your hauke well vppon an henne and than make her to faste two dayes after to auoyde well her bowelles. The thyrd daye take hong soden & fyl her body full, & bynde her becke that she cast it not out of her body & than set her out in the sonne, & whan it draweth to the nyght fede her wth a hote fowle, for as I herde my mayster say and she be not hole wth y^e loke neuer other medycyne.

➤ For the pallyon that godhaukes haue fallynge.

☞ Take the rote of small rushes and make Juice of them and wete your fleshe therein, and make her eate it.

➤ For haukes that be wounded.

☞ Take awaye the feders aboute the wounde, & take the whyte of an egge and oyle of olyue and medle it togyder and anoynte the wounde & kepe it with white wyne vnto the tyme ye se deed fleshe: and than put in the wounde escompe vnto the tyme the deed fleshe be wasted. After take encence & cleue as moche of the one as of the other, and medle it togyder, and whan ye wyll anoynt the sore hete your oyntment & anoynt it with a penne tyll y^e tyme the skynne growe agayne, and yf ye se deed fleshe theron and wolde haue it away, take bynegre and than anoynte it with this oyntment aforesayd, and she shal be hole.

➤ A medycyne for an hauke that hath the artetyke.

☞ Whan ye se your hauke fatte aboute the harte trust it for trouthe she hath the artetyke. Therefore let her blode in the origynall bayne, and after that geue her a frogge for to eate, and she shal be hole.

➤ A medycyne for an hauke combyed in the bowelles.

☞ Whā your hauke is encombyed in the bowelles ye shal

Another is by her eye, for her eye wyl be darke & she wyl
loke buglantly, and her mutysing wyl defoyle her founde-
ment. ¶ When take the haukes meate, and anoynte it with
the poudre of canell & gyue it her to eate, & she shal be hole.

¶ A medecyne for a hauke that hath the goutte.

¶ Feede your hauke with an Ichyn ones o; troysle, and it
shal helpe her.

¶ A medecyne for an hauke that hath mytes.

¶ Take the Juice of worme woode and put it there as they
ben, and they shal dye.

¶ That an hauke vse her craft all the season to flee & leue

¶ When ye goo to the felde in the latter ende of hawking
and besyre that your hauke shal vse her craft do to her in
this maner. Let her flee a foule & let her plume vpon it as
moche as she wyl, and when she hath plumed inough go
to her softly for trayng, and rewarde her on the foule,
and after that ye may cast her on a perche, and as well she
may vse her craft so as that she shewe all the yere.

¶ A medecyne for an hauke that hath the stone.

¶ Anoynt her foundement with oyle, & put the poudre of
alym with a holowe strawe. ¶ Also take an herbe called
chilles ladder, & anoynt her mouth with it, & she shal be
hole. ¶ Also take small flambe rotes & polypody & the cor-
nes of spurge and grynde it well, and seth it in butter,
and drabe it through a cloth, & make thereof thre pelletes of
the greatnes of a nutte, and put it in his mouth in the mo-
rowe tyme, & loke that he be voyde & than let hym faste tyl
euen longe, and feede hym lytell & lytell, & he shal be hole.

¶ A medecyne for bermyng.

¶ Take the Juice of the rote of fenel and do it where the
bermyng be, and they shal dye.

¶ A medecyne for the scowme that haukes haue.

When ye se your hauke close her eyen & shaketh her
head, than hath she the worms in her head. Therfor gyue
her larde of a gase the fyfth day, and the seconde gyue her
caryke with the fleshe of a chebyn, & she shal be hole.

A medycyne for haukes that ben dye, and desyre
to drynke to kepe them moost in kynde.

Take the Juice of haarbounde and mete thyne haukes
wreth therin, and fede her therewith ones o; twyes, and
she shal be hole.

For sykenesse that haukes haue in theyr entayles.

A hauke that is sycke within the entayles, is of
an othere araye thanne in othere sykenesses,
for yt she holde not her meate but cast it, that is a token of
the soule glet, for surfet of feders y ben gyuen to haukes
in theyr yowth. And after ward whan they come vnto sen-
uagyl and ben auoyded of the ryuer thā they were slowe to
flee & desyre for to reste. And whan y hauke is vppon her
perche, than she wyl slepe for to put ouer at the entrynge.
And yf she holde fleshe ony whyle in her gorge, it wyl
loke as it were soden, & whan she is wakyng she assayeth
to put ouer at the entrynge, and it is a glutted and beled
with the glette that she hath engendred, and yf she shold
escape she must put ouer, o; elles she must dye, o; caste it.
And she cast it, she may be holpe with the medycyne.

A medycyne for the entayles.

Take yolkes of egges rawe, whan they ben wel beten
to gyder put thereto spanyshe salte and as moch hony thereto
and mete therin thy fleshe and fede thy hauke thre dayes
therewith. And yf she make daunger to eat it, let holde
thy hauke and make her to swalowe thre o; foure mox-

etles in a daye, and sykerly she shal be hole, yet I shal tel
you an other thyng. Take honys at the chaungyng of the
mone, and a sharpe netell, and therof make smal poude,
and whan it is wel grounde take the best bone of an hen
and an other of a culuer and hagge it smal wth a knyfe and
do away the saynne and do theron the poude, and al hote
with the poude scobe her, and so do thys a she shal be hole
for sykenes of swellpuge.

¶ If a wycked felon be swollen in such maner y^t a man
may hele it y^t the hauke shal not dye, thus a man may help
her wrongly and length her lyfe, but the hauke wyl be ve-
ry egre and greuous of y^r sicknesse, & therfore ye must take
the rose of comfoyte & sugre alke moche, & sethe it in fre sh
grece with the thysid part of hony, & than drawe it throug^h
a laye clothe, & ofte gyue it to the hauke, & she shal be hole

¶ A medycyne for blaynes in haukes
mouthes called frounches.

¶ Of the frounche it is dyede for haukes, for it is a noxious
sykenes & draweth her to bethe, & withholdeth her strength
for men say that it cometh of colde for colde both haukes
moche harme, & maketh steme fall out of the brayne, & the
eyen wyl swel & empyze in theyr heed, & but she haue hast-
ly helpe it wyl stoppe her nose thysles, & therfore take se-
nel marpal & setles y^rke moche, and sethe them & drawe
them throug^h a cloth and otherwhyle washe her heed ther
with, & put some in the rose of her mouth, & she shal be safe
¶ A medycyne for an hauke that casteth her fleshe.

¶ Wete her fleshe in a satysol, or elles sethe rasne in wa-
ter and put her fleshe therein whan it boyleth.

¶ A medycyne for the reume called agtum.

¶ Whan thou seest thy hauke vpon her mouth and her
cheeks blobbed, than she hath this sykenesse called agtum

¶ Therfore take a medle of syluer & hete it in the fyre & bren
the navelles throughtoute, than anoynte it with oyle olyue
¶ For to make an hauke greace and fatte.

¶ Take a quantite of paye & honny & butter alyke moche
& purged grece, and do awaye the skyn, & scyth them togy-
ther, & anoynt the fleshe therin, & fede your hauke therin
and she shall encrease myghtely. ¶ Also take the wynges
of an Eued, and fede her, & kepe her from trauayle, and
do so ofte though the eued be neuer so fat, & if your hauke
be not passing fatte within .xiii. dayes, wondre I thynke
¶ For botches that growe in an haukes Thowe.

¶ Cutte these botches with a knyfe & let out the matter
of them and after cleanse the cleue with a syluer spone, or
els fyll the hole with a poudre of armenelyt bren, & vpon
the poudre do a lytell larde that is resyde, & so it wyl awaye.
¶ Here is a good medycyne for an hauke that wyl
not come to reclayne.

¶ Take fressh butter & put thereto sugre & put it in a cleue
cloth & reclayne her to þ & kepe it in a boxe in your bagge.
¶ A medycyne for haukes that ben refrayned.

¶ When ye se your hauke nesyng and castyng water
through her noshylles on her nates, than doutles she
is refrayned. ¶ For þ sykenesse take þ greynes of chafe
legre and of peper, and grynde it well, and tempre it with
stronge vynegre, and put it in her nates & in the roose of
her mouth, and gyue her fleshe to eate, & she shall be safe

¶ A medycyne for haukes þ haue payne in theyr crokes
¶ Take thal take laye Rosum and poudre of gylouer and
medle it togyther and gyue it to your hauke to eate, and yf
she holde it past the seconde daye after, she shall be hole.

¶ A medycyne for the stone in the fundament.
¶ When your hauke maye not mutyse, than she hath
that sykenesse called the stone. And for this sykenesse ye

Shall take the herte of a swyne and the grece of a swyne/
and cutte it with the fleshe of the herte, & the shal be hole
A medycyne for the dyscrounce.

For this sykenesse take the rote of polypody þ groweth
vpon okes and seth it a great whyle, thā take it from the
fyre & let it stand & were lewe warme, than washe your
flesh therin fede your hauke the synes, & the shal be hole
A medycyne for woymes called anguelles.

Take presture made of a lambe that was ended in br-
zyne & make therof the moxelles and put it in a gutte of
a culuer and fide her therwith, & loke the hauke be boyde
whan ye gyue her the medycyne. Allo take Juice of ora-
gons and put full the gutte of a pygeon, and than cutte it
and departe it as the hauke may ouerdowe it and put it in
his body and kuytte his becke for castynge. Allo gyue
her the hallockes of a bucke as hote as they be cutte oute,
and make poude of the pyntell and call vpon the fleshe
of a Cat and fede her therwith, and the shal be hole.

A hauke Tyeth, Fedeth, Gorgeth, Becketh, Rouseth,
Endueth, Muteth, Perbeth, Joyketh, Puttereth, Ouer
proyeth, Plummeth, She warbulleth, and mantelleth.

She tyeth vpon rumpes. She fedeth on all maner of flesch
she gorgeth whan she fylleth her gorge full with meat. She
becketh whan she seweth, (that is to saye) whan she wy-
peth her becke. She rouseth whan she maketh her feders
and her body togyther. She endueth whan her meate in
her bowelles fal to dysgestio. She muteth whan she auoy-
deth her oour. She perbeth whā she standeth on any ma-
ner how or perbeth. She Joyketh whā she depeth. She
putteth ouer whā she auoydeth her meat out of her gorge
into her bowelles. She proyeth whan she fetcheth oyle
with her becke ouer the taile and anoynteth her fete & her
feders. She plumeth whā she pulleth feders of any soule.

o: of any thyng and casteth them fro her. She werbellet
whan she draweth her wynges ouer the myddes of her
backe & there they mete bothe & loftely maketh the audles
them fall agayne. And manfelled whan she strecteth her
one wyng along after her leg, & afterward the other wyng
and most comonly she doth y before of she warbellet her

& The names of sperehaukes as Outeggers and
spatuyters haue determyned.

There is a questyon asked whether a man shall call
a spere: or a sperehauke, or an alpere hauke. And
ostyggers & also speruyters saye she may be called all the
names, for these reasons she may be called a sperehauke
for of all haukes that there be she is moost spere, that is to
saye moost tendre to kepe. for the leest myldyctyng and
mylentendyng fleeth her. And she may be called a spere
hauke of sharpnes of her courage & of her lokyng quickly
and also of her strengthe, for she is mooste asper and sharpe
in all thyng that belonge vnto her of any other haukes.
She may also be called a spere hauke for two reasons. one
is she spareth goshaukes & tercelles bothe suche as ben in
they; fore age vnto the tyme they may be reclaimed & made
redy to flee. As goshaukes and tercelles that be not fully
mewed vnto the tyme they may be cleue enlayned & redy
to flee. For all the whyle they ben vnable, the spere hauke
occuppeth the season & fleeth partrich well, that is to saye
from saynt Margaretes day vnto it be lammes, & so forth
in the yere. And she wyl flee well yonge felandes, yonge
hethcockes in the begynnyng of the yere, & after Michel-
mas whā partriches passe they; daunger I haue sene the
made some to flee the pre, some to flee the tele vpon the ry-
uer at the Tutte, some to flee the woodcocke, & some for the
blacke byrde and the thrush. The woodcocke is cobrous
to flee but yf there be crafte, therfore whan ye come in to a

wood or quecke of bushes, cast your sparrowhawk into a tree and vete the bushes, than if any woodcocke asyle the wyll be sure therof, ye must synke make her to a foule cast vp out of the bushes & your hauke must syt on ioste, as ye make her to a parrtyche. Also as I sayde ye may call her a sparrowhawk for another cause. for and there were a shyp fraught full of haukes and nothyng elles and there were a sparrowhawk amonge them the Holde no custome be payed bycause of her. And so for the most comyn name they ben called sparrowhawks for the reason aforesayde.

And hauke fleeth to the bewe, to the becke or to the Toll, Nota, Crepe, Querre, fer, Jutty.

A hauke fleeth to the ryuer byuerle wayes and fleeth the foule dyrectly, that is to saye, she fleeth to the bewe, or to the becke, or the toll and all is but one as ye shall knowe here after. She fleeth also to the Querre to the Crepe and no more wayes but those thre. And she hymmeth the foule at the fer Jutty or at the Jutty ferre. Now shall ye knowe what these termes betokene and more folowynge. As huff, Jutty, ferry, mouate.

Laundon, Crepe, Cnewed.

A Sparrowhawk or a terrell that shall flee to the bewe to the Toll or to the becke, in this manere she is caught. ye must synde a foule in the ryuer or in a pyt pryuely, & than let your hauke a greate space of vppon a moll byll or on the ground and crepe softly towarde the foule from your hauke fflyght waye, & when ye come almost there as the foule lieth loke backward toward the hauke & with your hand or with your tabur styck becke your hauke to come to you. and when she is on wyng & cometh lowe by the grounde & is almost at you, than synke your tabur & crye huff huff huff and make the foule spyng. & with the noyse the foule wyll flye, and the hauke wyll hymme it,

And now take heed yf your hauke nymme the foule at the sette. yf shee ryuer o; at the pyt from you, than shee sleeth the foule at the ter Jutty. And yf shee sleeth upon the syde that ye be on, as it may happen byuers tymes than ye shall saye she hath slayne the foule at the Jutty ferry.

And yf your hauke nymme the foule alofte, ye wyll saye shee toke it at the mounte o; at the souce. And yf the foule sprynge not but flee alonge after the ryuer and the hauke nymme it, than ye shall saye shee slewe it at the raundon.

A Crepe.

And your hauke sleeth at o; to the Crepe whan ye haue your hauke on your syde and crepe softly to the ryuer o; to the pyt and sleeth softlye to the bynke therof, and than crye, huff, and by that meane nymme a foule, thanne it is slayne at the crepe eyther at the sette Jutty, o; at the Jutty ferry, as is afore sayde. And yf it hadde as it dothe oftentymes the foule for feare of your hauke wyll sprynge and fall agayne into the ryuer, o; the hauke seeth her, and so shee flye and dare not aryle, ye shall saye than your hauke hath sunewed the foule into the ryuer. And so ye shall saye and there be moze foules in the ryuer than your hauke nymmeth yf they dare not aryle for feare of your hauke

A thefe.

Understande ye that a gofhauke sholde not flee to any foule of the ryuer with belles in noo wyse, and therfore a gofhauke is called a thefe.

A Querre.

And your hauke sleeth to the querre, whan there bene in a subryll tyme. Hordes of mallardes in the felde. And whan shee espyeth them and cometh couert her selfe and shee pynely vnder hedges o; low by the ground and nyme one of them o; the pyse, than shall ye saye that the foule was slayne at the querre.

There is a ballarde, and that hauke is for a bason.

☞ Hauke for a knyght.

There is a sacre, and a sacret, & those be for a knyght.

☞ Hauke for a squyer.

There is a lanere and lanarel and these belonge unto a squyre.

☞ For a lady.

There is a merlyon, and that hauke is for a lady.

☞ An hauke for a yonge man.

There is an hobby, and that hauke is for a yonge man.

And these ben haukes of the Courte and ben bothe yllu-
stris to be called and redaymed.

☞ And yet there be mo kyndes of haukes.

There is a go(h)auke, and that hauke is for a yoman.

There is a tercel and that is for a poye man.

There is a sperehawke, & he is a hauke for a preest.

There is a musket, and he is for an holy Water clerke.

And these ben of an other maner of kyndes for they be to
Querre and to ferre, Futy and to Futy ferry.

☞ Thus endeth the boke of haukyng.

Imprynted at london in Fosterlawn
by me John Waley.



Here begynneth the boke of huntynge.



Howe ye shal save a greate harte, & not a fayre, & other.

A Grete hart whan ye hym se lo shal ye hym call
But never a fayre hart for nothyng that may befall
A grete hynde a grete bukke and a fayre doo
My sonnes where ye walke call ye them soo
So ye sholoe namee suche beere, and do as I you lete.

That is a beup of roos grete or small.

A Roos is a beup of roos on a rowe
And ren is a myde beup full well I it knowe
A grete beup is twelue whan they togyder be
And so call them sonnes where that ye them se
The more nombre than yows, the greater the beup is.

That is a sounde of swyne grete or small

Twelue make a sounde of the wyld swyne
A sene a myde sounde what place they be in
A grete sounde of swyne twenty ye shal call
Forget not this lesson for nothyng that may befall
Thinke what I save, my sonne nyght and daye.

W Of the Roo hunting breking and brestyng
Whan ye hunte at the Roo than ye shal save thore.
He crossyth and traoneth your houndes before

A grete roo bukke ye call hym not soo
But a fayre roo bukke and a fayre doo
With the bowelles and with the blood
Rewarde ye your houndes my sonnes so good.

And eche sote ye shal cut in four I you ken
Take the bowelles and the bloode & do all togyther than
Gyve it than to your houndes soo
And moche the gladder than they wyll goo
That to your houndes no rewarde is named
For it is eaten on the grounde and on the skyn dealed
The roo shal be herdeled by hery I wene
The two forther legges the heed layde bytwene

And take the one hyndre legge vp **I**f you may
 And that other farther legge right as **I**f you lay
 Upon that other ferder legge bothe ye them pytte
 And with that other ferther legge vp ye them knyght
 On this maner thus whan ye haue wroughte
 All boole to the bechyn than it shall be brought
 Saue that your houndes eate, the bowelles and the fete,
 Now of the age and vndoing of the boze.

Now to speke of the boze the fyrst yere he is
 A pygge of the soulder called as **I** haue blys
 The seconde yere an hogge and so shal he be
 And an hogge stere whan he is of yeres thre
 And whā he is of foure yeres a boze shal he be
 From the soulder of the swyne than departeth he
 A synghuler is he so, for alone he wyl goo!
 Whan ye haue slayne the boze and wyl do hym right
 Ye shall vndo hym with a knyfe whan he shall be dyght
 Thyrty breedes and two of hym ye shall make
 By the lawe of Venerie **I** dare undertake
 Through your houndes by strength yf he be deed
 They shall haue the bowels boyled with breed
 Cast vpon the grounde there the boze was slayne
 And that is called a rewarde so hunters it sayne
 Upon the erth so haue **I** blys, for that so eaten is.

Now of the Hare.

Now to speke of the hare my sones sykersp
 That beest kynge shall be called of all Venerie
 For all the fayre spekyng and blowyng that thare
 Commeth of sechyng and syndyng of the hare
 For my loupng chyldren **I** take it on hande
 He is the incrusplousst beest that is in any lande
 For he semayeth croketh and roungeth euermore
 And bereth talowe and grece, & aboue, teeth hath before
 f.iii.

And otherwhyle he is male, and so ye shall hym fynde
And otherwhyle female, and kyndely by kynde
And whan he is female and kyndeth hym withis
In thre degrees he them bereth o; he with them thre
Two rough and two smoth who wyll them se
And two knottes also that kyndeles wyll be.
Whan he is female so tell I my tale.

¶ The rewards for houndes.

When your houndes by strength haue don her to deed
The hunter shall rewarde them with the heed
With y; Holders & the sydes & with the bowels all
And all thyng within the wombe saue onely the gall
The paunch also, geue them none of tho
Which rewarde whan on the erth it is dealed
With all good hunters the halow it is named
Than the lynes of the hare loke ye not forgete
But bynge them to the kitchyn for thy lordes meate
And of this best to trece, here shal it be let.

¶ Whiche beestes shall be slayne & which crypte.

Now to speke of beestes whan they ben slayne
How many ben crypte and how many ben slayne
All that bere skynne and talow and rounge leue me
Shall be slayne saue the hare for he shall crypte be
And all that bereth grece and pylles therupon
Euer shall be crypte whan they ben vndone
On this maner playe, thus ye shal saye.

¶ Whiche beestes shall be cased with the lymere

Now here sones echone now wyll I you lete
How many maner of beestes as with the lymere
Shall be v; cased in felyth o; in felde
Bothe the hare and the bukke and the boxe so wyld
And all other beestes that hunted shall be
Shall be sought and founde with catches so free

Say thus I you tolde, my chyldren loo boldy.

¶ The descripyng of a Bucke.

Had ye speke of the Bucke the fyrste yere he is
A lawne lounkyng on his dame laye as I you trow
The secunde yere a pyker, the thyrde yere a sautell
A lout at the fourth yere the treuthe I you tell
The fyft yere call hym a bucke of the fyft hede
The syxt yere call hym a bucke and do as I you rede.

¶ Of the hornes of a bucke.

A The hornes of a great bucke o; he so be
Must be summoned as I saye harkeneth to me
Two branches fyfte pawmed he must haue
And four auancers the sothe yf ye wyll saue
And .xiii. espelers and than ye may hym call
Where so he be a greute bucke I tell you all

¶ Of the Roo bucke.

A And yf ye of the Roo bucke wyl knowe the same
The fyft yere he is a kydsounkyng on his dame
The secunde yere he is a gyde, and ben such all
The thyrde yere an heinuse loke ye hym call
Roo bucke of the fyft hede he is at the fourth yere
The fyft yere a roo bucke hym call I you lete
At saynt Andrewes day his hornes he wyl caste
In more o; in mosse he hydeth them faste
So that no man may them some fynde
Eles in certayne he both not his kynde
At saynt James day where so he goo
Than shall the roo bucke gendre with the roo
And so boldly there as ye so tourne
Than he is called a ro bucke goyng in his tourne
And yf ye may a roo bucke see withoten any fayle
And ye fynde the heuy grece at his tayle
As some roo buckes haue when ye it fynde

Then shall ye see it as ye do of hart and hynde
Also the roo bucke as it is well kynde
At holy roode day he goth to ryde
And bleth the byt, whan he may get it.


Now of the harte and the hynde.

Sones of the harte and the hynde lerne ye may
There they drawe to the herde at holy roode day
To the stepe than they gone, eche hote day at none
Which stepe they vse my chyldren I you saye
Tyll be mydsomer at the lest waye
The cause of the stepe is to kepe them fro the fye
Who so cometh to that place may it well spye
In other thyng vse they my chyldre also
The lame leason of the yere so soyle to go.

Of the cryenge of these beestes.

A hart beloweth and a bucke groyneth I kynde
And eche roo bucke certaynly belleth by kynde
The noyse of the beestes thus ye shall call
For pryde of theyr make they vse it all
Saye chyldre where ye goo, your dame taught you soo.

Marke well these seasons folowynge.

 The name of grece begynneth at mydsomer daye
And tyll holy roode daye lasteth as I you saye,
The season of the fore to the Paryuytye
Tyll the Annunciation of our lady free.
Season of the roo bucke at Easter shall begyn
And tyll Mychelmas lasteth nye of the blyn.
The season of the roo begynneth at Mychelmas
And it shall endure tyll it be Candelmas.
At Mychelmas begynneth the huntynge of the hare
And lasteth tyll mydsomer there wyll no man spare.
The season of the wulfe is in eche countree
At the season of the fore and euermore shall be.

The season of the boze is froine the Natyurte
Tyll the purgycacyon of our lady soo free
For at the natyurte of our lady swete
He may fynde where he goeth vnder his fete
Both in woodes and felbes coine and other frute
Whan he after fode maketh any sute
Crabbes and oke coynes and nuttes there they growe
Hawes and hepes and other thynges inowe
That tyll the purgycacyon lasteth as ye may se
And maketh the boze in season to be
For whyle that frute may last, his tyme is neuer past.

Now to speke of the hare how all shall be wroughte
Whan she shall with houndes be founden & soughte
The fyrste worde to the houndes & the hunter shal out pyt
Is at the heuyl doze, whan he openeth it
That all may hym here he shall saye (arete)
For his houndes wyll come to hastely
This is the fyrste worde mylone of Venery
And whan he hath coupled his houndes echone
And is forth with them to the felde gone
And whan he hath of caste his couples at wyll
Then shall he speke and saye his houndes tyll
Doze de couple auunt se auunt (woyle so
And than (so ho so ho) thynges and no mo
And than saye (sary auunt so ho) & the praye
And yf ye se your houndes haue good wyll to ren
And drawe awaye warde fro you say as & you ken.
Here how amy agayn them call so
Chan (wert mon amy swet) to make them softe the
And yf any fynde of the hare there hath goo
And he byght Rycharde or Bemounde to hym crye soo
Doyes a Bemounde le byllant and & shall you anow
Que quida trofia cowarde oula courte coire)

That Bemounde the worthy without ony fay'e
That weneth to fynde the cowardes with the thorte taylor
And yf ye se where the hare at pasture hath ben
If it be in the tyme of the corne grene
And yf your houndes chace well at your wyll
Than thre notes ye shall blowe bothe lowde and myll
Where one & there another there he pastured hath
Than saye (Alloquens) in the same path
So saye to them in kynde, vnto tyme that ye her fynde
And than caste a sygne all the felde aboute
To se her pasture where she hath ben in or out
Oether at her fourme for glady to be she is not lese
Where she hath pastured in tyme of relesse
And ony hounde fynde or musynge of her mace
These as she hath ben and is gone out of that place
Ma cy tous cy est yll, so shall ye saye
Alens arete so how sa, as lowde as ye maye
Ma cy ad est so how, after that
Ma la cy auant, and therof be not las
And whan ye se vnto the playne her at the last
In felde or in arable lande or in the wod passe
And your hounde wyll fynde of her there then
Saye, la douce amy last est a, and do as I you ben
That is to saye, swete frende there is he come low
For to d; ye here, and therewith ye shall saye, so how
Alloquens eydouce eydylant so how so how, tha twyle
Thus may ye now here sones lerne of benetyce
And whan ye come there as ye come he wyll dwell
And so semeth to you well than saye as I you tell
La douce la est a venus for to dwell thore
And therewith thyes, so how, saye ye no more
And yf it semeth well you to fynde all in fere
And went so to do than saye, douce how here how here
Puntynge.

Chow here howe howe here howe here, he setteth
 So shall ye saye my chyloren and for nothyng letteth
 All maner of bestes that euer chaced be
 Haue one maner of worde, so howe, I tell the
 To fulfyll or vnyll all maner of chaas
 The hunter euermore in his mowthe y^e worde he haas
 And yf your houndes at a chace renne there ye hunt
 And the bestes begyn to renne as hartes ben wonte
 O; for to haunton as dooth the fore with his gyle
 O; for to crosse as the doo etherwoyle
 Cyther to dwell so that your houndes can not out goo
 Than shall ye saye (Ho sa amy sa sa)
CA couples sa atere so howe) suche is the playe
 And (so howe) as moche is as (sa howe) to saye
 But for (so howe) is mozte in speche whan it is brough
 Therefore saye we (so howe) but (sa howe) saye we enough
 And yf your houndes chace at harte o; at the hare
 And they renne at defaute thus ye shall therofare
CTry so howe assayne assayne thou ho ho
CSo assayne atere so howe, these wordes and no moo
 And yf your houndes renne well at the fore o; at the doo
 And so saye at defaute say thus ferder o; ye goo
CHo ho o; swet alay dauce alay, that they here
CHo hoy assayne assayne sa atere
CSo howe so howe benes a coupler, and so as I kenn
 The more worthyp may ye haue amonge all men
 Your craftes let not be hydde, and so as I you bynde
 I hope I shal in same, and thus may ye knowe of game;
CThe booke that the mayster hunter maketh to his
 man, howe here folowynge ye may here.
The master to the man maketh his booke
 That he knoweth by kynde what the hart cooke
 At huntyng euermore whan he gothe

Quod the man to his master that were good loꝛ
to knowe what he doth the houndes befoꝛ
that doth he quod the mayster to the man
he dooth quod he euen as thou mayst se
Whereto, and so dooth no beest but he
Whan byketh he quod the man, what is that to saye
Tithy his teer he openeth the erth there he gothe awaye
That is the cause quod the man mayster 3 the praye
That the hart aloze the houndes whan they hym hitte aye
That than to the ryuer he wylleth to go
Quod the mayster to the man there are causes two
For two causes the harte despyeth to the ryuer, and note
that these termes folowynge Descende and other.
One cause for the ryuer Descende he is aye
And to he is to the water whan he taketh the waye
Why callist thou hym Descende mayster 3 the praye
For he prayeth of his myght the sothe to saye
Another is to the water why he goth otherwhyle
That the houndes that hym seuen to purpose to begyle
Next of this harte quod his man mayster 3 wylken
In to the water whan he leperth what he maketh the
he profereth quod the mayster and so ye shall saye
For he wote not hymselfe yet how he wyl awaye
Whether ouer the water he wyl forth pas
Or tourne agayne the same waye there he first was
Wherfore it is profer as these hunters sayne
And retrofer yf the same waye he tourne agayne
At the other syde of the water yf he vplarte
Whan shall ye call it the soule of the harte
And that is for the water of his legges were
Downe in to the steppes there fallen of his fete
Agayne the water his waye euen yf he beut
Whan byketh he water therto take you sent

And yf wylth the go algate you it shall
Defoulant the water and harte to hym call
How of the nombles marke well the termes
The man to his mayster spebeth blythe
Of the nombles of the harte that he wolde them kythe
How many endes there shall be them within
Quod the mayster but one thycke nor thynne
In that is but the gargylon to speke of all by done
And all these other crokes and roundelles bene

The auauuncers, the forcers.

Yet wolde I wyte and thou woldest me lete
The crokes and the roundelles of the nombles of the dore
One croke of the nombles lyeth euermore
Under the throte boll of the beest before
That called is auauuncers) who so can them ken
And the hyndermost parte of the nombles then
That is to saye the (forcers) that lyen euen bytwene
The two thyghes of the beest that other crokes euen
In the mydret that called is the roundell also
For the lydos rounde aboute so euen it is fro
My dere sones bolde, saye of game thus I you told
Yet wolde I wyte mayster why these houndes all
Bayen and cryen whan they hym see they shall
For they sholde haue helpe that is theyr skyl
So; to see the beest that they renne tyll
Tell me mayster quod the man what is the skyl
Why the harte wolde so sayne renne agaynst the hyl
Quod the mayster for her legges be shorter before
Than behynde that is the skyl thore,
What is the cause quod the man that men saye of the beest
That the harte sytteth aye whan she taketh her rest
And other beestes lye as comynly men sayne
So; two causes quod the mayster I tell the playne

Call.

One is for the hurcles upon her houg'es aye
And all other beestes can the lyde to the grounde laye
An other cause ther is and that is no lesse
For she bereth bothe lewet and pure grees
¶ Let wolde I mayster quod the man sayne wyte me
Where lyeth the lewet of the hare behynde or before
Quert the loyne quod the mayster of the hare thou take
Bytwene the tayle and the chynne euen on the backe
¶ Let wolde I mayster quod the man these at the leere
Telhan thou walkest in the felde with thy lymere
There as an hare pastured hath or thou hym se
To knowe fatte or lene whether he be
I can quod the mayster well tell the this caas
Telayte well where he laye and where he sumyng haas
A slowe and englaymed yf that it be
Than he is fatte I tell the letne this of me
And yf it be bothe blacke and harde and clene
Than he is megre lathre and lene
And of this same thyng yf thou leue not me
Take heed in the wyntes and than thou may it se
¶ Let matter of the hare sayne wolde I wyte more
Telhas he doth whan he goth the houndes before
He loyth and reloth there he gothe awaye
Dycketh and repycketh the sothe for to saye
But what is that quod the man whan they se done
That shall I quod the mayster tell the full soone
In the feldes where he goth no wayes ben
There he loyth whan he steppeth and it may not be seen
And after whan he doubleth and turneth agayne
Than he relotheth as good hunters sayne
And whan he renneth in the waye dye or worre
Than men may fynd fossaile of dees or offere
Than prycketh the hare aye whan he doth so

And repycketh than he agayne goo.

¶ A vauntelay, alaye, and relaye.

Myster yet quod the man what is that to saye
That shall I tell the quod he, for a lyrell byse the
Whan the houndes are let an harte to mete
And other hym chalen and folowen to take
Than all the relays, thou vpon them make
Euen at his comyng yt thou let thy houndes go
Whyle the other that be behynde ferre are hym fro
That is, a vauntelay, and so thou shalte it call
For they are than ferre before those other houndes all
And an hyndyng greate all other vntyll
For they may not that daye no more seme at wyll
And holde thy houndes styll yf that thou so do
Tyll all the houndes that be behynde be come therto
Than lette thy houndes alrogybet goo
That called is an, alay, and loke thou say soo
And that hyndyng is yet to them that ben behynde
For the rest wyl ouer go the wery by kynde
A relay is after whan the houndes are passe
Ferre before with the harte that hyeth them faste
To let thy houndes ferre after them gone
And that is than a fortheryng to thyn echone
For and thy houndes haue ouertake these other by dystes
Than shall they all folowe hym of one swyftenes.

¶ That is a folyopne.

Myster yet wolde I sayne this at you here
That is a folyopne for that is good to here
That shall I saye the quod he the south at the lest
Whan thy houndes in the wood seche ony beest
And the beest is stole awaye out of the feyth
O: the houndes that thou hast meten therwith
And ony other houndes before than may with them mete,

These other houndes are than foyloynd **I** the betel
For the beeste and the houndes are to ferre before
And the houndes behynde ben wery and soze
So that they may not at the beest come at they; wyll
The houndes before foyloyne them and that is the shyll
They ben aye to ferre before to me yf thou wyllste trust
And this is the foyloyne lere it yf thou lust
¶ Whiche thre thynges causeth the houndes to endure
Yet wold I wyte mayster yf it were thy wyll
Whan thy houndes renne an harte vntyll
And aye the farther that they go the gladder they ben
For thre cause quod he as oftentymes is seen
One is whan the harte renneth fast on a tree
He sweareth that it renneth downe throughout his slee
The houndes whan they synde of that is swete
Than they are leuer to renne and lother to lete
In other cause whan the harte nye no more maye
Than wyll he whyte soth caste there he goeth awaye
Whan the houndes synde of that than are they gladd
In hope they shall hym haue and renne so radde
The thyrde cause is of the harte whan he is nygh ded
Than he casteth out of his mouth froth and blobe red
The houndes knowe that he shall be taken soone then
And euer the farder they goo the gladder they renne
These are the causes thre, that causeth them glad to be
¶ Whiche beest a howe hounde taketh as soone as a swyle
¶ That beest yet mayster I aske it for none yll
That moost hole all houndes renne vntyll
And also soone the howell shall hym ouertake
As the swyftest shall doo what waye soeuer he take
That beest a baulon bryght, a brocke or a graye
These thre names he hath the sothe for to saye
And this is cause therof, for he wyll by kynde

Go thurgh thornes alwaye the thickest he may fynde
There as the worst hounde maye no ferder go
Than the slowest of fote be he neuer so thow.

Why the hare fumays and croteys.

I Et mayster wold I wyte why that men sayne
That the hare fumays and croteys both plague
And all other maner of beestes that hunted be
fempon or fenon as we well it se

That shall I well tell the quod the mayster then
for why that he fumays and croteys well I ken
He fumayth for he bereth talowe this is no leas
And he croteys men sayne for he bereth no greas
And soukes on his hoghes whan he letteth it go
And beestes of such kynde fynde we no moo.

How many beestes femaen mayster sayn wold I here
And how many fenon that were good to here
All this to tell quod the mayster I holde it but lyght
All beestes that bere talowe and stande vpryght
femayen whan they do saye as I the ken
And all other fenon that rouken downe then.

How many maner of beestes of benery releue.

How many maner of beestes yet mayster me tell
Of benery releuen by fyth or by fell

To this quod the mayster I shall the answere
Of all beestes but two the harte and the hare
from the annuncyation of our lady daye

The harte than releueth the southe for to saye

Till saynt Peters daye and Doule, and the hare ryght
from the purgycacion of our lady bryght

Till translacyon releueth leue me

Of saynte Thomas tyde of Canturbure.

To bnde the wyld boore.

Yet my chyld of the wyld boore to speke more

When he shall be brydome I tell you before
 Two and thrythty brydes ye shall of hym make
 How mylke ye wyte my lones where ye shall them take
 The tyll of them is the heed what euer befall
 Another is the collar, and so ye shall it call
 The weldes on the holders the col shall two be
 When euery pce of the swyne departe in thre
 The pellets and the gameons departe them two
 And two sylletes he hath for gete not tho
 Than take his legges and his fete & mete your derghte
 For they shall of his brydes be counted for eyght
 Departe the chyne in foure peeces and no mo
 And take there your brydes thryty and two
 And laye put the grece when it is take awaye
 In the bladder of the booke my chyld I you praye
 For it is medecyne for many maner pyne.

¶ Now ye shall byke an harte.

And for to speke of the harte whyle we thynke on
 My child first ye shall him serue whā he shall be bryd
 And that is for to laye o; euer ye hym byght
 Tether in his hornes to laye hym vpryght
 At the assaye bytte hym that lordes may se
 And one fatte o; lene wheder that he be
 Than cutte of the codde the bely euen fro
 Dye begun hym to slep, and than shall ye goo
 At chaules to begyn as loone as ye maye
 And lytte hym downe to thallaye
 And fro thallaye euen downe to the bely shall ye lytte
 To the pyllyll there the codde was awaye lottē
 Than lytte the lytte legge euen fyft before
 And than the lytte legge behynde o; ye do more
 And these other legges vpon the ryght syde
 Vpon the same maner lytte ye that syde

To goo to the chekes loke that ye be pyed
 And to lay hym downe euen to the brest
 And so lay hym forth ryght vnto challeaye
 Euen to the place where the corbe was hytte awaye
 Than use the same waye all that other syde
 But lete the rayle of the beest & yll theron abyde
 Than shall ye hym vndo my chyld & you rebe
 Wyght vpon his owne skynne and laye it on byde
 Take hede of the kyttyng of the same bere
 And begyn fyrst to make the erbere
 Than take out the shoulbers, and syttech anone
 The hely to the syde from the corbyn bone
 That is corbyns fee, at the deth he wyll be
 Than take out the sewes, that it be not laste
 For that my chyld is good for leche crafte
 Than put thynne hande softly vnder the brest bone
 And there shall ye take out the erber anone
 Than put out the pynche & from the pynche thaas
 Awaye lightly the rate suche as he haas
 Dolbe it with a synger, do as I you ken
 And with the blode and the grece fylle it then
 Loke threde that ye haue and needle thereto
 For to sewe it withall or ye more do
 The small guttes than ye shall out ppe
 From them take the mawe, forget not it
 Than take out the lyuer and laye it on the skynne
 And after that the bladder without more bynne
 Than breste the nombles fyrst that ye reke
 Downe the auauicers, kerue that cleuch to the necke
 And bowne with the bolthrote put them anone
 And kerue vp the fleshe there vp to the hache bone
 And so forth to the fylletes that ye byp arce
 That falleth to the nombles, and shall be there

With the nerres also and se weel that there is
Euen to the mydyft that upon hym is
Than take do wne the mydyft from the sydes hote
And haue vp the nombles hole by the boll throte
In thyne hande than them holde, and loke and see
That all that longeth them to, togyder that it be
Than take them to thy broder, to holbe for tyste
Withyles that thou them doublest and dresse as the lest
Than awaye the lyghtes and on the skynne them laye
To abyde the querre my chyld Iron praye
Than shall ye styte the sloughe there as the harte lyeth
And take awaye the heeres from it and styeth
For luche heeres hath his harte aye it vpon
As men se in the beest whan he is vndon
And in the myddes of the harte a bone shall ye fynde
Loke ye grue it to a lorde, and chyld be kynde
For it is kynde for many maladyes
And in the myddes of the harte euermore it lyes
Than shall ye kyte the myttes the teeth euen fro
And after the ragge bone kytteth euen also
The forches and the sydes euen bytwene
And loke your knyues aye wheted ben
Than tourne vp the forches and frote them with blode
For to saue the grece, so do men of good
Than shall ye kyte the uecke the sydes euen fro
And the heed from the necke kotteth also
The tongue the brayne the paunche and the necke
Whan they washed ben well with water of the becke
The small guttes to the lyghtes in the deres
Aboue the harte of the beest whan thou them rerres
With all the blode that ye may get and wyne
Altogyder shall be sake and layde on the skynne
To grue your houndes, that called is ywys

The quere, about the saynne for it eaten is
 And who dyeth hya so by my counsaile
 Shall haue the leste holdre for his trauaile
 And the ryght holdre where so euer he be
 Spueh to the foster for that is his fee
 And the lyuer also of the same beest
 To the fosters knaue gyue at the leest
 The nombles trusse in the skynne, and hardell them faste
 The sydes and the forches togyder that they laste
 With the hynder legges, be done so it shall
 Than bynge it home and the skynne withall
 The nombles and the hornes at the lordes gate
 Than boldly blowe the pyce therat
 Your playe for to mynne, or that ye come in.

Explicit Dame Juliana's Bernes doctryne
 in her boke of huntynge.

Beestes of the chace of the swete fewte and stynkynge.

Where ben beestes of the chace of the swete fewte.
 And tho ben the buck, the doo, the bere, the rap-
 der, the elke, the spyccarde, the otter, and the martton.

There ben beestes of the chace of the stynkynge fewte
 And they ben the robucke and the too, the fulmarde, the
 fyches, the bawde, the graye, the foxe, the squyrell, the whyt
 ratte, the lotte, and the polcatte.

The names of dyuers maner of houndes.

These ben the names of houndes. First there is a gre
 hound, a bastard, a mōgrel, a mastif, a lemoz, a spaniel
 cacher, kenettes, terours, bouchers houndes, dunghyll dog
 ges, trindeltayles, and pyckered cuttes, and smalladics,
 poppes that bere awaye the bees and dyuers small fautes.

The properetes of a good grehounde.

A grehounde shold be heded lyke a snake, a necked lyke
 a drake, footed lyke a catte, tailed lyke a ratte, speed

lyke a tennie, & chafed like a bemie. The fyrst yere he must
lerne to fede, & secōde yere to helpe him lede the thyrde yere
he is felowe lyke the fourth yere is none lyke, & .v. yere he
is good enough, the .vi. yere he shall holde the ploughe, &
vii. yere he wyl auayle greete byches for to assayle, the
viii. yere lph'abell, the .ix. yere cartlabell, and whan he is
comen to that yere, haue hym to the tannere. for the beste
hounds that euer byche had, at the .ix. yere he is full bad.

The properties of a good hors.

A Good hors sholde haue .xv. properties and condyci-
ons. That is to wete, thre of a man, thre of a womā
thre of a fore, thre of an harte, and thre of an asse. Of a
man holde, proude, and hardy. Of a womā fayne brested
fayne of heere, and easy to lepe upon. Of a fore, a fayne
cayle, shorte eares, with a good trot. Of an harte, a freat
eye, a dye heed, and wel rennyng. Of an asse, a bygge
chyn, a flat legge, and a good houe. Wel trauayled wo-
men, nor wel trauayled hors were neuer good. Herse-
erly, serue god deuoutly, and the world belesly, do thy work
wysely, gyue thyne almes secretly, goo by the waye sadly,
answer the people demurely, goo to thy meate appetitely,
ete therat discretly, of thy tongue be not so lyberally, aryle
thereto temperatly, go to thy souper soberly, and to thy bed
merely, be in thyne iune locubly, please thy loue duely,
and slepe surely.

Marke well these foute thynges.

There ben foute princypall thynges princypally to be
dredde of euery wyse mā. The fyrste is the rāde
of our heuenly father God. The seconde is the indigna-
cion of a pryncē, *Quia indignatio Regis vel Principis mors est.*

The thyrde is the fauour or wyl of a iudge. The fourth
is sclander, and the mutacyon of a comynalte.

Who that maketh in Chastmas a dogge to his larder,

And in Marche a lowe to his gardener, And in Maye a
 tole of a wyse mannes counseyle, He shall neuer haue
 good larder, saye gardyne, nor yet well kepte counseyle.
 Lette frome thy kynnelmen caste the, wyathe not thy
 neyghbours nerte the, In a good roye countree theste
 the, And syt downe Robyn and tesse the.

Who that buylderth his hous all of salowes
 And pycketh a blynde hoyle ouer the talowes
 And suffreth his wyfe to seke many halowes
 God sende hym the blyse of euerlastyng galowes.

If these be not dyrected, than go they at auenture.

There ben foure thynges full harde for to knowe which
 waye that they wyll drawe. The fyrste is the wayes of a
 yonge man. The seconde is the course of a vessel in
 the see. The thyrde of an adder or of a serpent spente.

The fourth of a soule spyttyng on any thyng.

Two wyues in one hous. Two rattes and one mous.

Two dogges and one bone. Shall neuer accorde in one

Who that manneth hym with his kyn

And doleth his crofte with cherytrees

Shall haue many hegges broken

And also full lyell good seruyce.

The companies of bestes and fowle.



A herbe of hartes a cete of grayes

an herbe of all ma a bere of comys

ner bere

an herbe of swānes a ryche of marttrons

an herbe of cranes

an herbe of custemes

an herbe of wyennes

an herbe of harlottes

a wyfe of fesauntes

a beuy of labys

a brace of grehōdes or two

a lece of grehōundes or thre

a couple of spanyelles

a couple of rennyng hōundes

a spiter of whelpes

a handell of yonge rattes

a beuy of roos
a beuy of quayles
a lege of herons
a lege of byttrouee
a lordo; a lute of mallardes
a multre of pecoches
a walker of luytes
a congregacyon of people
an exaltynge of larkes
a warche of nyghtyn gales
an hooll of men
a felyshyp of yemen
a chermie of golofynches
a caste of breed
a couple or a payre of botels
a flyght of douues
an vnbyndnes of rauens
a clatherynge of choughes
a dissimulacyon of byrdes
a rowte of knyghtes
a pryde of lyons
a fentre of beeres
a draught of butlers
a proude shewynge of taylers
a temperaunce of cookes
a stalke of offofers
a bolle of louldroues
a laughter of oflers
a g'olpynge of tanerners
a malepertnes of prebiers
a thraue of thersmers
a squat of daubers
a flyghtynge of beggers

a synghuler of boyes
a dytce of tame swynes
an barsalle of boys
a ragge of coltes; a rake
a baren of mules
a tryppe of gottes
a tryppe of hares
a gagyll of gees
a brode of hennes
a bachelynge of duckes
a nonpacens of wyues
a state of prynces
a thowgh of barons
a prudence of bycaryes
a superfluyte of nonnes
a scole of clerkes
a doctryne of doctours
a conuertynge of prechours
a sentence of Judges
a dampnyng of Juyours
an obeytaunce of seruautes
a fete of vschers
a tygendes of pres
an hooste of sparowes
a swarme of bees
a cast of haukes of the
fourte two
a lece of the same haukes
a flyght of goshaukes
a flyght of swalowes
a byldynge of rookes
a murmuracyon of flares
a route of vultures

an buttresh of sompniers
 a michevy of harpers
 a poverty of pyppers
 a lubryle of sergeauntes
 a tabernacle of bakers
 a dyft of fpythens
 a dysgyfing of taylers
 a blech of souters
 a sniere of coryours
 a cluster of grapes
 a cluster of charles
 a rage of maydens
 a rafull of knaves
 a blufhe of boyes
 an uncredibylte of kocoldes
 a couy of partyches
 a spyng of teles
 a beftate of lapwyrnges
 a fall of wodfockes
 a congregacyon of plowers
 a coueste of cootes
 a hule of turtyles
 a scoll of freres
 a bonitable syght of monkes
 a scoll of fylthe
 an example of mayfters
 an obferuance of heremytes
 an eloquence of lawyers
 an erecucon of officers
 a fayth of marchauntes
 a puilion of fteward of hous
 a berfe of panterers
 a credence of sewers

a lepe of fpybarbes
 a mywednes of apes
 a fculke of theues
 a fculke of foxes
 a nest of rabbottes
 a labourer of molles
 a mute of houndes
 a kenell of catches
 a fute of a lyani
 a cowardnes of cures
 a fource of wylde wyne
 a ftoke of mates
 a pace of asses
 a droue of nete
 a ftocke of thepe
 a gagle of women
 a pepe of chekyng
 a multiplyeng of hulbandes
 a pontyfycalite of prelates
 a dygnyte of chanons
 a charge of curates
 a dyscrecyon of preftes
 a dyswoythyng of fcothes

¶ Explicit.

¶ Here folowe the bewte term
 me to fpeke of byekyng of
 drefsyng of dyuers fowles
 & fowles. &c. And the fawour
 thewed of certayne byekyng

¶ Here folowe
 a gofynge

an unbraynynge of knytters
 a tanegarde of porters
 a blaske of bunters
 a threynynge of courtiers
 a promyse of taphers
 a lyenge of pardoners
 a mysbyleue of paynters
 a lashe of carters
 a kholoyng of kemsters
 a wonderynge of synners
 a waywardnes of haywardes
 a woorthyp of wyters
 a neuerthynynge of iuglers
 a fraunche of myllers
 a felle of byters
 a goyng of bouchers
 a trynket of coryseters
 a plucke of thoturners
 a dronkenhysp of coblers
 a bluster of nutters
 a rage of the teeth
 a rascal of hores
 an egge tryed
 a fyre tymbered

¶ Now of the fylles.

A salmon chyned
 a pyke splatted
 an haddocke syded
 a cheuyn fynned
 a sole loyned
 a gurnarde chyned
 a tenche sauched
 an ele tronsoned

a pygge headed and hord
 a capon sawced
 a chekyn feafshed
 a cony bulaced
 a crane dysplayde
 a cutlewe vnloyned
 a felaunt alet
 a quayle wynged
 a plouer mynced
 a pyggon thyged
 a bawne leched
 a swanne lyfte
 a lambe tholoyed
 a bybde tholoyed
 an henne spoyled
 a malarde vnbraced
 an heron dysmembred
 a peacocke dysfigured
 a byttout vntached
 a garterche alet
 a ryle brested
 a woodcocke thyghed
 a barbell tulked
 a troute gobetted

¶ We shall saye thus.

In haste heiboureth
 a bucke lodgeth
 a squyer lodgeth
 a roo beddeth
 a tyeman beddeth
 an hate in his fourme
 thot berug or lenug
 a cony syttinge

a byeme splayed

a woodcorbe byekpige.

Here now folowynge shal be shewen al the shires and
the byshoptryches of the realme of Englande, and ye shal
vnderstande that the shires ben wyten before, and the bys
shoptryches of the same are wyte folowynge nette after, and
than afterwarde are shewen the prouynces of this lande.

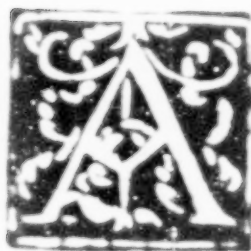
Bent, Catebury, Rochester. ➤ Soutser, Chiche
ster. ➤ Hamshyre, Surrey, Wynchester. ➤ Wyl
shyre, Berkschyre, Salisbury. ➤ Somerschetshyre
Dorsetshyre. Bath. ➤ Deuenschyre, Cornewale, Exeter
➤ Esser, Wyddelice, London. ➤ Northfolk, Southfolk,
Norwyche. ➤ Cambridshyre, Ely.

Leicester, Worcester, Wigorn. ➤ Hertforthshyre, Herd
forde, ➤ Cheshyre, Shropshyre, parte of Lancashyre,
Chester. ➤ Yorkeshyre, Staffordeshyre, Darbyshyre, No
thpyngam shyre, & other as parte of Lancasteshyre, yorke.

Prouynces of Englande.

Canterbury, yorke, Stafforde, Derby, Northyngham,
Northumberland, Ducha, Westmerlode, Tyndale, Carlyle.

To haue a faythfull frende.



Faythful frende wolde I fayne fynde
To fynde hym there he myght be founde
But now is the worlde werte so vnkynde
That frenshyp is fall to the grounde
Now a frende haue I founde

That I wyl neyther ban ne curse
But of all frendes in felde or towne
Euer grame wth myne owne putse.

My putse it is my preu^y wyfe
This songe I dare bothe synge and sage
It parteth men of moche stryfe
Withan euery man for hymselfe shal p^{ay}e
As I ryde in ryche araye

For golde and syluer men wyll me flo:yshe
 By this mater I dare well saye
 Euer gramercy myne owne purse
 As I ryde with golde so rede
 And haue to do with landes lawe
 When so; my mony wyll make me speke
 And so; my goodes they wyll me knowe
 Ho:re and lesse to me wyll drawe
 Both the better and the worse
 By this mater I saye in lawe
 Euer gramercy myne owne purse
 ¶ I betell me vpon a tyme
 As it hath done by many a one moo
 My ho:se, my nere, my shepe, my wyfne
 And all my goodes were gone me fro
 I wente to my frendes and tolde them so
 And home agayne they had me trulle
 I layde agayne whan I was woo
 Euer gramercy myne owne purse.
 ¶ Therefore I rede you saye all
 To allaye your frendes o: ye haue nede
 For an ye come downe and haue a fall
 Full fewe of them for you wyll grede
 Therefore allaye them euery chone
 Both the better and the worse
 Our lord that shope both son and moone
 Sende vs spendyng in our purse. **I A E A..**
 ¶ Thus endeth the boke of hungryng.

¶ Printed at London in Forster Lane by
 John Waley.

Here begynneth a treatise
of fyshynge with an angle.





Salomon in his parables sayth that a good sp-
 rite maketh a flourishing age, that is a saye age
 and a longe. And lyth it is so. I aske this que-
 stion, which by the mence and the causes that
 enduce a man into a merry spyrte.

Truly to
 my best discretton it seemeth good disportes and honest ga-
 mes in whome a man Joyeth Without any repentaunce
 after. Than foloweth it that good disportes and honest
 games be cause of mannes saye age and longe lyte. And
 therefore now wyll I shole of foure good disportes and ho-
 nest games, that is to wete, of Chauncyng, Puntyng, and
 fydhyng, and so; fowlyng. The best to my simple discre-
 tion which is fydhyng called anglyng with a roode and a
 lyne & a boke, and therof to treate as my simple wyt may
 luffe, both for the sayde reason of Salomon & also for the
 reason that reason maketh in this wyse.

*et sic de his que sunt
 in rebus et in hominibus. et de his que sunt in rebus et in hominibus.*

¶ The firste is Chauncyng that this is so; to saye if a man lacke
 leche or medicine, he shall make thye thinges his medicine,
 and he shall neuer be sicke moore. The firste of them is a merry
 thoughte. The seconde is a labour not outragious. The
 thirde is dyet medurable. First that yf a man wyll encrease
 be in merye thoughtes and haue a glad spyrte, he must
 shewe all contraryous company and all places of debate
 where he myght haue any occalyons of melancoly, and yf
 he wyll haue a labour not outragious, he must thinke
 hym to his hertes ease and pleasaunce without study, pen-
 sylnes of trauayle, a mery occupation, whiche may reioyce
 his herte, and in which his spirites may haue a mery be-
 lyte. And yf he wyll be dyeted medurably he must shewe
 all places of ryot whiche is cause of susterte and of sycke-
 nesse, and he must praye hym to places of swete ayre and
 hungry, and eate nourysshable viates and disshable also.



A Now than wyll I descriue the sayd disportes
and games to fynd the best of them as verily as
I can, albe it that the right noble and ful worthy
prynce Duke of York the late called mayster of the
game, hath descriued the myghtes of hunting lyke as I
thynte to descriue of it as of all the other. For hunting as
to myght entent is to labourous. For þe hunter must alway
run and folow his houndes trauelyng & sweetyng ful sore.
He bloweth tyll his lippes blyster. And whan he wenech
is be an hare, ful ofte it is an hedge hogge. Thus he cha-
seth and woteth not what. He cometh home at euen tyme
beten prycked, & his clothes come, wete mede & all myght.
Some houndes lost, some surbate, Such greues & many
other happeth vnto the hunter, which for displeaunce of
the that loue it I dare not repute. Thus truly me seemeth
that this is not the best disporte & game of the sayd foure.
The disporte & game of haukyng is laborous & noyus also
(as me seemeth). For as often the saukenet leleth his haub
as the hunter his houndes. That is his game & disport gene-
ral ofte crieth & whistleth tyl he be syght enyl a thurst. His
haube taketh a bowe and lyth not ones on hym to regarde.
Whan he wolde haue her for to flye, than wyll he bathe.
With myssedyng he shall haue the frounce, the eye, the
cray, and many other sycknesse þe bryngeth them to loue.
Thus by pofe this is not the best disporte and game of the
sayd foure. The disporte and game of foulpyng me seemeth
moost simplest. For in the wynter season the fouler see-
beth not but in the moost hardest & coldest weeder whiche
is greuous. For whan he wolde goo this gynnys he may,
not for colo. Many a gynne and many a hare he maketh
yet sorely doth he fare. At moyne tyme in the betwe he is
wete thode vnto his taylor. Many other such I coude tell
but dyde of mangre maketh me to loue. Thus me seemeth

That hunting and hauking and also fouling ben so laborious and greuous that none of the may perfecturme nor be very meane to enduce a man to a merry spiritte whiche is cause of this longe lyfe accordynge vnto the sayd parable of Salomon. Doubtes than foloweth & that it muste needs be the disport of flyshyng with an angle. For al other manner of flyshyng is also laborious and greuous, often making of folkes sul wete and colde which many tymes hath bene cause of great infirmities, but þe angler may haue no colde nor no dytch nor angre, but yt be he cauleth hymselfe, for he may not lese at the make but a lyne or an hoke of whiche he may haue none plente of his owne makinge as this simple treatyle shal teache hym. So than his toyle is not greuous, & other greues maye he not haue lauyng but yt any tyme brycke awaye after that he is taken on the hoke, or elles þe he catch nought. which is not greuous, for yt he sayle of one he may not sayle of an other yt he doth as this treatyle teacheth, but yt there be nought in the water, and yet at the leeste he hath his whollsome walke and mery at his sale, swete sye of þe sweete sauour of the medowes floures & maketh hym hungry. He heareth the melodious armony of foules. He seeth the yonge swannes, herons, duckes, cotes, & many other foules with theyr broodes, which me seemeth better then all the noyse of houndes, the blastes of hornes, & the scree of foules, the hunters tankeniers, and foulers can make. And yt the angler taketh yt surely than is there no man merrier than he is in his spiritte. ¶ And who so wyl vse this game of angling he must vse it right, whiche is profytable to man in this wyse. That is to wete, most to the helth of his soule. For it shal cause him to be holy, and to the helth of his body, for it shal cause hym to be hole. Also to the encrease of his goodes. For it shal make hym rich, as the olde english proverbe

sayth in this wyse. Who soo wyll ryse eris, shal be holy,
helry, and happy. Thus haue I proued in myne intende
that the disporte and game of anglynge is the very meene
and cause that enduceth a man in to a mery spirite, which
after the sayd parable of Salomon and the sayd doctrine
and the phylsye maketh a dourynge age and a longe. And
therfor to all you that ben vertuous, gentyl, and fre borne
I wyte and make this synple treatise folowynge, by the
whiche ye may haue the full crafte of anglynge to disporte
you at your luste to the intent that your age maye the more
floure, and the more longer endure.

W if ye wyll be crafty in anglynge, ye must firste
lerne to make your barneys, that is to wete
your roode, your lynes of diuers colours, after
that ye must know howe ye shall angle in what
place of the water, how depe, and what tyme of
the day. For what maner fylsh, in what weether, how many
impedimētes there ben of fylshyng that is called angling.
And inspecyally with what baytes to euery dyuers fylsh,
in euery month of the yere. How ye shall make your bay-
tes breede, where ye shall fynde them, and howe ye shall
fynde them, and howe ye shall kepe them. And for the
most crafty thyng, howe you shall make your hookes of
stele and of osme ade. Some for the dubbe, and some for
the floote, and the grounde.

And howe you shal make your redde craftely here I shal
teach you, ye shall cutte bytweene Michelmas and Can-
delmas a fayre Rasse of a fadome and an halfe longe, and
arne greate of basyll, wyllow, or aspe, and breeth hym in a
hote ouen, and seeth hym euē. Than let hym cole and drye
a moneth, take than and fete hym fast with a cok shote
cope and binde it to a fourme or an eue square great tree.

Than take a plumer wyre that is euen a staffe, and shap
 at þ one ende. And heate the shap ende in a charcole fyre
 tyll it be whyte, & byenre the staffe therwith through, euer
 streyght in the pyth at both endes tyl they mete. And after
 that byenre hym in the nether ende with a brede broch and
 with other broches ech greater than other, & euer the grea
 test þ last, so that ye make your hole aye tapye wexe. Than
 let hym lye styll & kele two dayes. Unfret hym than a las
 hym bye in a house rofe in þ smoke tyll he be through bye
 in the same season take a saye yerbe of grene basyll, and
 hote hym euen and streyght and let it bye with the staffe
 And whan they ben bye make the yerbe mete vnto þ hole
 in the staf vnto half the length of the staf, and to performe
 that other halfe of the crophe, take a saye wote of blacke
 thorne, crabbe tree, medler, or els of Fenepie cutte in the
 same season, & wel beten, & streyght. And set the together
 fetely, so that the crophe may fully entre all in to the sayd
 hoole. Than shawe your staffe and make hym tapye waxe.
 Than byell the staffe at both endes with longe boupes
 of yron or laton in the clenest wyse, a pyke in nether ende
 fastened with a rennyng vyce, to take in & out your crop.
 Than set your crop an handfull within the ouer ende of
 your staffe, in such wyse, þ it be as bygge there, as in any
 other place aboue. Than arme your crophe at þ ouer ende
 down to the frette with a lyns of fyre heetes. And double
 the lyne & frette to fast in the toppe with a bowe to fastene
 on your lyne. ¶ And thus shall ye make you a rodde so
 pruy þ ye may walke therwith. And ther wyl neuer any
 mā wote what thing ys go about. It wyl be very light and
 mynible to fyth with at your pleasure. And for the more re
 dyneffe loo here a fygure therof in example.





If first that ye haue thus made youre robbe, ye must learn to colour your lynes of heere in this wyse. First ye must take of a whyte hollye taylor the lengest heer and sayesthe that ye can fynde, and euer the rounder that it be, the better it is. Departte it in to fyve partes, & euery parte ye shall colour by hymselfe in dyuerse colours, as yelow, grene, browne, tawny, russet, and duske colour. And so to make good grene colours on your heer, ye shall doth. Take small ale a quart & put it in to a lytell panne and put thereto half a pounce of Alum & put thereto youre heer and let it boyle softly halfe an houre. Then take out your heer and let it drye then take a pottell of wyne water & put it in a panne and put ther in two handes full of wyene and presse it with a tyle stone and let it boyle softlye the space of an houre. And whan it is yelow on the scumme put ther in youre heer with halfe a pounce of copertose beaten in poudere and let it boyle halfe a wyke waye. And then sette it downe and let it keele fyve or syxe houres. Then take out the heer and dye it and it is thanne the lyghtest grene that is possible to be had for the water. And euer the more that ye put thereto of copertose the better it wyll be or els in the stede of it vertgrees.

And an other waye may ye make a byghter grene as thus. Lett woode your heer in a wooden vat of lyght plumet colour and than sethym in olde or wyren lyke as I haue shewed you before / saynge ye shall not put therein neither copertose or vertgrees.

For to make your heer seme yelow dye it with Alum as I haue sayde before, and after that with olde or wyren without copertose or vertgrees.

Another yelow ye shall make thus. Take small ale a pottell and stampe the handfull of walnut leues and put

It together and put in your beere tyll that it be as depe as
ye wyll haue it.

For to make russet beere.

Take a pynt of stronge lye & a halfe a pounde of soote & a
lytle iuce of walnute leues & a quart of Aleum & put them
all to gydre in a pan & boyle them wel and whan it is colde
put in your beere tyll it be as darke as ye wyll haue it.

For to make a browne coloure.

Take a pounde of soote & a quart of ale & lech it with
as many walnut leues as ye may and whan they be black
let it from the fyre and put therein beere and let it lye stille
tyll it be as browne ye wyll haue it.

For to make an other browne.

Take stronge ale & soote and tempre them togythers
and putther in your beere two dayes and two nyghtes
and it shall be a ryght good coloure.

For to make a tawny coloure.

Take lyme and water and put them togyther and also
put your beere therein foure or fyne houres. Chan take it
out and put it in to a stunnets ole one daye and it shall be
as fyne a tawny coloure as any nedeth to our purpose.

The fyre parte of your beere ye shall kepe stille whyte
for lynes for the doubled beke too tyll the for the treute
and gralynge and for small lynes for to lye for the roche
and the darle.

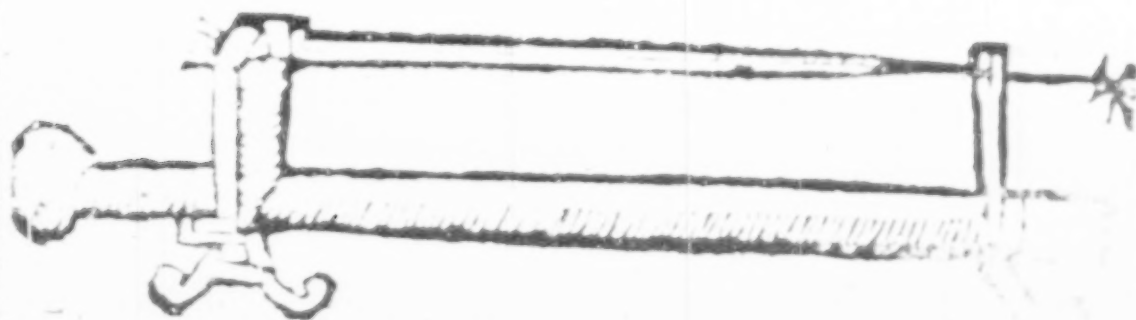
When your beere is thus coloured ye must knowe
for which waters and for which seasons they
shall serue. The grene coloure in all clere wa-
ters from Apryl vnto Septembre. The yelowe
coloure in euery clere water from Septembre tyll Noue-
mber for it is lyke to the wydes and other maner of grasse
which groweth in the waters & ryuers whan they be blacke

¶ The russet coloure serueth all the wynter vnto the ende of Apryll as well in ryuers as in pooles, or lakes.

¶ The browne coloure, serueth for that water that is blacke wether in ryuers or in other waters. The tawny coloure, for these waters that ben hethy or moyste.



¶ You must ye make your lyues in this wyse. ¶ First loke that ye haue an instrumente lyke vnto this fygure portrayed folowynge. Than take your heer and cut of the ende an handfull large, or more. For it is neyther strong nor sure. Than tourne the toppe to the earle, euery one lyke moche. And be part it into thre partes. Than knyt euery parte at the one ende by hym selfe, and at the other ende knyt all thre together. And than put the same ende in that other ende of your instrument that hath but one dyfte. And than sette that other ende fast with the wedge fourse fyngers in all thorter than your heer. Than twyne euery waye end waye, and lyke moche, and sette them in the dyfts al the streyght. Take than out at that other ende, & than twyne it that waye that it wyl be streyght enough. Than frame it a lytle and knyt it for brydyng, and that is good. And for to knowe how to make your instrument so here it is in fygure. And it shall be made of tree, sauyng the bolte undermeth, which shall be of yron.





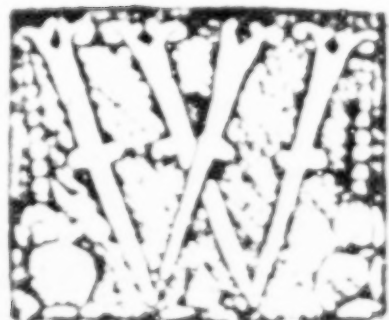
D whan ye haue as many of the lynkes as ye
suppote wyll suffice for the lengthe of a lyne,
than must ye knytte them together with a
watere knotte, or elles a duches knotte, and
whan your knotte is knytte, cutte of the boide
short endes a litle as be frowe the knot. Thus shall your
lynkes laye tyne and also right lute for any maner fysh



T hat vnderstande, that the moost subtyl and
hardest craft in making of yourre barncys, is
for to make your hookes. For whose makinge
ye must haue tete toles thynne and sharpe and
small eaters, a fenny clanne of yegh, a bender, a payre of
longe and smal tonges, and an harde knyfe sombete thys
and an annyle, and a styll hamoure.

A nd for small fyshes ye shall make your hookes of the
smallest quatell needles that ye can fynde of Steele, and in
this wyse ye shall put the quatell in a red charcole fyre, tyll
it be of the same coloure that the fyre is. Than take hym
out and let hym kele, and ye shall fynde hym well alayed
for to fyle. Than rayse the beude with your knyfe, & make
the point sharpe. Than alaye hym agayne or elles he wyll
breake in the benndyng. Than bennde hym lyke to þe beude
spaued be after in example. And greater hookes ye shall
make in the same wyse of great needles, as brootherers nee-
dles, or raylers, or thomakers needles, spere pointes of
thomakers nalles in especial the best for great fysh, and
loke þ they be uide at the pointe whā they ben alayed, for
els they be not good. And whā þ hoke is bennded, here the
hinder ende abode, a fyle it moore for fetyng of þ fyne.
Than put it in to the fyre agayne, and gyue it an easy red
hete. Than sodenly quenche it in water, and it wyll be
harde and stronge. And for to haue knowlege in your
brenndes so they be here in fygure portrayed.

Hammer, Knife, Spalons, Clamme, Wedge, File, Wreite, and Annelde.



Han ye haue made your hookes than
 must ye set them on your lyues accord-
 dyng in greatnes and strength in this
 wyse. ye shal take small red sylke and if
 it be for a greate hooke, than double it
 not twyned. And els for small hookes
 let it be syngle, and therewith fete thye the lyne there
 as the one ende of your hooke shal set a strawe lye.
 Han set there your hooke, and fete hym with the same
 threde the two partes of the length, that shal be fete
 in al. And whan ye come to the thyrde parte, than round
 the ende of your lyne againe vpon the fete double, and
 fete it so doubleth at the other thyrde parte, then put your
 threde in at the hole twyes or thryes, and let it goo, and
 come round about the yarde of your hooke, than wete the
 hole and draper it tyl it be full, and loke that your lyne
 lye euermore within your hookes, and not without than
 cut of the lyne ende and the threde as nych as ye may
 sauing the fete.

So ye knowe with howe great hookes ye shal an-
 gle to euery fylshe, now I wyl tell you with how
 many heeres ye shal angle to euery fylshe. For the
 menoure with a lyne of one heere. For the wayning rock
 the bleke, the gogyn & the ruf with a lyne of two heeres
 For the darle & the great rocke with a lyne of thre heeres
 For the perch with flounder & bremet with four heeres.
 For the cheugn chubbe, the Breme, the Tenche, and the
 All.

yte with fyve heeres. for the treute, grasping barbyl, and
 the great cheyn with nyne heeres. for the greates with
 twelve heeres. for þe lamon with .xv. heeres. And for the
 pyke with a challe lyne made by wote with youte browne
 colour also layd armed with a lyne as ye shal here hereaf-
 ter when I speake of the pyke. ¶ Your lyne must be
 made with lene. And ye shall wete that the next plūbe
 to the hook, shal be thereto a large fote & more and every
 plūbe a quantite unto the greatnesse of the lyne. There be
 thre maner of plumbes for a grounde lyne reunnyng. And
 for the fote set upon the grounde lyne lyenge. & plūbes to-
 myng all togyther on the grounde lyne reunnyng nyne or
 ten small. The fote plūbe shal be heavy þe first plūbe
 of any fysh may pul it downe in to þe water, and make your
 plūbes round & smoth þe they flych not on stones or on weed.
 And the more understandyng, lo they be here in figures.

¶ The grounde lyne reunnyng and lyenge.



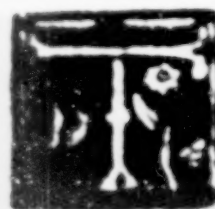
¶ The fote lyne.



¶ The lyne for perche or tenche.



¶ The lyne for a pyke plūbe, cooke armed with wyre.



Then shall you make your fotes in this wise.
 Take a layre cooke þe is cleane without any holes
 and bore it throug with a small boote rone. and
 put therein a penne and steyght, ever the more

Note the greater penne, & the greater hale. Than shap is greates in the myddes, and smal at both endes, & specially shap in the nether ende, and lyke unto the figures following, & make them smote on a gryndyng stoue or on a stele stoue, and loke that the flete for one here be no more thā a pece for two heeres as a bene for twelve heeres as a walnut, & so euery lyne must haue according to his portio. All maner lynes that be not for the grounde must haue fletes. And the rennyng grounde lyne must haue a flete, the lyeng grounde lyne must haue a flete.



Nowe I haue lerned you to make all youre barneys. Here I wyll tell you howe ye shall angle. & ye shall vnderstande that there is vii. maner of anglynge. That one is at the grounde for the trouthe and other fische. & another is at the grounde at an arche or a stange, where is ebbeth and floweth for blebe roche and darle. The thyrde is with a flete for all maner of fische. The fourthe with a me nowre for the trouthe, without plumbe or flete. The .v. is rennyng in the same for the roche and darle, with one or two heeres and a flete. The .vi. is with a bubbled hoke, for the trouthe or graylynge. And for the fyste and principall point in anglynge, kepe the euer fro the water for the sight of the fische eether ferre vpon the lande, or els be hynde a busche, that the fische se you not. For yf they doo they wyl not bite. And loke that ye shadow not the water as moche as ye may. For it is that thyng that wyl soon drawe the fische. And yf a fische be afrayde he wyl not bite.

mong after. For all manner of fyfhe that fede by the ground
ye shall angle for the ym to the botome, so that your hooke
shall renne, or lye on the grounde. And for all other fyfhe
that fedeth aboue, ye shall angle for the ym in the myddes
of the water, or somewhat byneth, or sodele aboue. For euer
the greater fyfhe, the nether he lyeth the botom of the wa-
ter. And euer the smaller fyfhe the more he lymmeth a-
boue. The thyrde good point is when the fyfhe lyeth
that ye be not to hasty to synge, nor to late.

For ye must abyde tyll ye suppose that the bayte be sette in
the mouth of the fyfhe, & then abyde no longer, and this
is for the grounde. And for the fote, when ye se it pul-
led softly vnder the water, or els caried softly vpon the
water, than synge. And loke that ye neuer oversynge the
strength of your lyne for breakynge. And yf it fortune you
to synge a great fyfhe with a smal harnes, than ye must
lede hym in the water, & let out hym there tyll he be brow-
ned and overcome. Than take hym as well as ye can or
may, & euer beware that ye hold not ouer the strength of
your lyne. And as moche as ye may let hym not come out of
your lyne's ende streyght from you, but kepe hym euer vnder
the rodde, & euer more holde hym streyght so that your
lyne may susteyne and beate his leapes, and his plunges
with the helpe of your croppe and of your hande.



Here I wyl declare vnto you, in what place of
the water ye shall angle. ye shall angle to a
pole or to a standynge water in euery place
where it is any tynge depe.

There is noo gret chose of any place where
it is any thing depe in a pole. For it is but a pyson vnto al
fyfhes & therefore it is the lesse maystry to take the. But in
a ruer, ye shall angle in euery place where it is depe, and

clere by the grounde, as grauell or clay without mudde or
weeds, and in especiall y^e that there be a maner whysling
of water or a couert. As an halowe banke or great rotes
of trees, or long weeds steyng aboue in the waters wher
as the fysh may couer & hyde themselves at certayne tymes
whan they lyde. Also it is good for to angle in depe styte
lleademes, and also in falles of water and weares, and in
flood gates and myllpyttes.

And at the banke, and where the streame runneth nyght
therby, and is depe and clere by the grounde and in any
other places where ye may le any tylde haue any ledding.



Now shall ye wyte, what tyme of the day
shall angle. For the begynnyng of Maye
it be Septembre by the bytyng tyme is eyll, in
the morow from foure of the clock vnto eght of
the clock at after none from foure to eght also but not so
good as in the morning and yf it be a colde wynde and a
lowyng day, it is moch better than a clere day. Also many
gole tyfines wyll byte best in the moone tyme.

And yf ye be in any tyme of the day the troute or gray
lyng lepe, angle to him with a dubbe accordyng to the same
moneth. And where the watere ebbeth and floweth the
tyfhe wyll byte in some place at the ebbe, & in some place
at the flood after they haue refynge behynde flagnes,
and arches of bridges, and other such maner places.



Ere shall ye wyte in what maner of weather
ye shall angle in as I sayde before in a darke
louryng day whan the wynde bloweth softly.
And in somer season whan it is breunnyng
hote than it is nought. Frome Septembre
vnto Apryl in a fayre sonny day it is ryght good to angle,
and yf the wynde in the season haue any parte of the Ous-
gent weather than it is nought, and whan it is great wynde

And when it snoweth rayneth; or hayleth, or is a great tem-
pest, as thunders; or lyghtryng; or a lawly hote weather, thā
it is mought for to angle.



Dhall now telle that there be twelue maner
of impedymētes which cause a man to take no
fysh, without other comyn that maye casuallye
happe. The fyrste is yf your barneys be not
mete, nor letely made. The secunde is, yf that
your baytes be not good nor fyne. The thyrde is yf
that ye angle not in byryng tyme. The.iiii. is yf the fysh
be trayed with the syght of a man. The.v. yf that the wa-
ter be very thicke, whyle or redde of any floode late fallen
The. vi. yf the fysh be nere not for colde. The. vii. yf that
the weather be hote. The. viii. yf it raine. The. ix. yf it baile
of snowe. The. x. yf it be tempest. The. xi. yf it be greete
wynde. The. xii. yf the wynde be in the Cste, and that is
worste; so commonly neyther wyntes nor somes the fysh
wyl not byte than. The west and the north wynde bene
good, but the southe is beste.



And now I haue tolde you howe to make your
barneys, and howe ye shall fysh therewith in
all poyntes season wyl that ye knowe with
what baytes ye shall angle to euery maner of
fysh in euery moneth of the yere, whiche is
all the effecte of the crafte. And withoute whiche baytes
knowne well by you, all your other crafte here tofornē a-
wayleth you not to purpose. For ye can not bynge an hoke
in to a fyshes mouth without a baite which baytes for eue-
ry maner of fyshes, and for euery moneth here foloweth
in this wyse.



And now bycause that the samon is the mooste
nately fysh that any mā may angle to in fre water.
Therefore I purpose to begynne at hym

The Salmon is a gentyll fysh / but he is comberous
for to take. for comenly he is but in deep places of great
ryuers / and for the mooste partye he holdeth hym in the
myddes of it / that a man may not come at hym. And he is
in season from Marche unto Mychelmas. In which
season ye shall angle to hym with these baytes whanne
ye may get them. fyrst with a red worm in þe begynnyng
and endyng of the season and also with a bobbe that bre-
deth in a dunghyll, and specially with a souerayne bayte
that bredeth in a waters docke. And he bydeth not at the
grounde, but at the flete, also ye may take hym but it is sel-
dom leue with a dubbe at suche tymes as whan he lepeyth
in lyke forme and maner as ye do take a troute or a gray-
lynge, and these ben well proued baytes for the Salmon.



The Troute for bycause he is a right deintious
fysh and also feruent byter, we shall speke
next of hym. He is in season fro Marche unto
Mychelmas. He is on cleue grauell grounde,
and in a streame, ye may angle to hym at all ty-
mes with a grounde lyne lyeng or resting, sauyng or ly-
ing in leppng tyne, & than with a dubbe. And erly with a rest-
yng grounde lyne, and forth on the day with a flete lyne
we shall angle to hym in Marche with a menome hau-
ged on your hook by the netherues without flete or plube
drawing up and downe in the streame tyll ye fele hym fast.
In the same tyne angle to hym with ground lynes, and
with a red worm for þe moost sure. In Apryl take the same
baytes, & also Junebe, otherwoyse named. bit. eyes. And
also the caker þe bredeth in a great tree & the rebbe snayle.
In Maye take the stone flye, & the hobbe vnder þe coue-
red & the silk worm, & the bayte that bredeth on a fern lete.
In June take a red worm & nyg of the bech and a red

worm before upon the hooke. In July take þ great red
worme & the cob worm together. In August take a flye,
a the great red worme, and the fat of the bacon, and
bynde them together aboue thy hoke. In Septembre
take the red worme & the menowe. In October take the
same, for they ben speeial for the trovte at all tymes of the
yere. From Apryll yll Septembre the trovte lepyth, than
angle to hym with a dubbed hoke accordyng to the moneth
which dubbed hokes ye shal fynde at the ende of this trea-
tyse, and the monethes with them.



De Grayling by an other name called
vinbre is a ryght delycious fysh the too
mannes mouth, & ye maye take hym
lyke as ye do þ trovte, and these ben
his baytes. In Marche & in Apryll
the red worm. In May the grene
worme, a lyde bayled worme, þ doct
canker & the hawthorn worme. In
June the bayt that breedeth bytween þ tree and the backe of
an oke. In July a bayte þ breedeth on a fern leafe and
the great red worme. In ypp of þ heed & put it on your hoke
and a cob worm before. In August þ red worme & a doct
worme, and all the yere after a red worme.



The Barbell is a swete fysh but it is a quays
meate & peryllous for a manes body. For com-
monly he gyveth an introduccion to þ febles.
And yf þ be be eaten rawe, he may be cause of
this dethe, which hath often ben sene. These
be his baytes. In Marche and in Apryll take a faye
fresh chere, and laye it on a boorde, and cutte it in small
square peeces of the length of your hoke. Than take a can-
dell & brenne it at the ende at þ pointe of the hoke vnto the
tyme þ it be yelow, & than bynde it on your hoke with

fletcher's fylke, & make it rough lyke a welbede, this bayte
 is good all y^r somer leason. In may & June take the haw-
 thorne worme, & the greater red worme, & nypp of the heed
 and put vpon your hook a cod worm before, and that is a
 good bayte. In July take the red worm to chyt and
 the hawthorne together. Also the water bucke lile worme
 together. In Auguste, & for all y^r yere, take the calow
 of a shepe & soft chese of eche lyke moche, & a lytel hony and
 grynd o; stape the together long & temper it tyll it is tough
 and put thereto a lytel flour, & make it in small pelletes &
 that is a good bayte to angle w^{at} y^r grende And seke that
 it synke in y^r water, or elles it is not good to this purpose.



The Carpe is a daynteous fylshe, but there be
 but fewe in England, & therefore I wyte less
 of hym he is an euyllysh to take. For he is so
 strong enamored in y^r mouth that there may no
 weyke barneys holde hym. And as touchyng
 his baytes I haue but lytell knowlege of it and I were
 lothe to wyte more than I knowe and haue proued. But
 well I knowe y^e the red worme & the menowe ben good
 baytes for hym at all times as I haue herde say of perior's
 credyble and also founde wyten in booke of credence.



The Cheuin is a stallysh / & his heed is a deinty
 morsel. Ther is no fylsh so strongly enamored wth
 scales on the body. And bycause he is a stronge
 yter he hath the more baytes whiche ben these
In Marche the red worme at y^r grounde / for euen only
 than he wyl byre there at all tyme of the yere yf he be any
 thyng hungry. In Apryll the dyche canker that bredeth
 in y^r tree a worme that bredeth bytweue y^r rynde and the
 tree of an oke. The red worme & the yonge froshes whā
 the fete be cutte of. Also the stone flye y^e hobbe vnder the
 rowetoode / y^e redde snayle. In many the bayte y^e bredeth

in the oler lefe/and, the docke canker togyder upon yon
 hoke/and a bayte that bredeth on a fern lefe/the redde
 worme/and a bayte that bredeth on a hawthorne/and a
 bayte that bredeth on an oken lefe/and a fylke worme/
 and a cobworme togyther. In June take the creeker
 and the docke/and also a redde worme the heed cutte of/
 and a cobworm before/and put them on the hooke. Also a
 bayte in the oler lefe/ yonge froshes the thye lete cutte
 of by the body/ and the fox by the eare. The bayte on the
 hawthorn and the cobworm togyther and also a grubbe that
 bredeth on a dunghyll a great gre shope and the lumbylbe
 in the medowe. Also yonge bees and yonge hornettes.
 Also a great bredeth flye that bredeth in pannes medowes
 and the flye that is amonge pylmets hylles. In Auguste
 take worke wormes and magottes to Michellmas. In
 Septembre the redde worme and also take the baytes whan
 ye may get them that is to wye cherries and yonge myce
 not hered and the house combe.



The Trout is a noble fylke and a deynceous
 and ye shal angle for hym frome Marche unto
 August with a redde worme and tha with a but
 ter flye and a grene flye and with a bayte that
 bredeth among grene rede and bayte y bredeth
 in the bakke of a dede tre also by mettes take magottes
 And fro that tyme forth all the yere after take the redde
 worme and in the spuer browne brede. More bailes ther
 be not easy and therefore let them passe.



The Tenche is a good fysh and heleth all maner of
 other fylke that ben hurte if they may com to hys
 He is moost parte of the yere in the mud and sty
 ceth moost in June and July. And in other seasons but lytle
 He is an euyl byter and his baytes ben these for all the
 yere. browne bread taked with honey in lybernes of a bug

red lose / and the great red worme. And take the blacke
bloode in the herte of a shepe & floure and hony & temper
them all together / some dele softer than paine & anoynt the
red worme therewith both for his tyme and for others.
And they wyl bite moche the better there at all tymes.

The Perche is a deynceous fysh and passing holdom
and after bytyng. These ben his baytes. In Marche the
red worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder the cowe toorde.

In May the flouthorne worme & the codworm. In June the
bayte þe breedeth in an olde fallen oke and the great canker.

In July the bayte that breedeth on the oyster leafe and the
bobbe that breedeth on a dunghyll and the hawthorne worm
and the codworme. In August the red worme & maggot
and all the yere after take the red worme for the beste.

The Roche is an easy fysh to take. And yf he be fat & per-
med that is he good meat & these ben his baytes. In Marche
the red worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder the cowetoorde.

In May the bayte þe breedeth on the oken leafe & the bobbe
on the dunghyll. In June the bayte þe breedeth on oyster
and the codworme. In July house spies & the bayte þe breedeth
on an oke & the nutworme & mathewes & maggottes
vnto Michelmass. And than after that the fat of bakon.

The Dace is a gentyl fysh to take & yf it be wel refert
than it is good meat. In Marche his bayte is a red worm
And in Apryll the bobbe vnder the cowetoorde. In May the
docke canker & the bayte on the flouthorne & on the oken
leafe. In June the codworme & the bayte on the oyster and
the whyte grubbe in the dunghyll. In July take house spies
and flies þe byede in pyrmes hyl'es / the codworm & maggot
vnto Michelmass & yf the water be cleere / ye shall take fysh
with other take none & fro the tyme forth do as ye do for
Roche for comonly it is sene þe their bytyng & baytes beu yhe.

The Bleke is but a feble fysh yet he is holsoo. His bayte

fro May to Michelmass be the same þ I haue wytt be-
fore. For þ roch & the darle sauing a. þ some season þ ye
may angle for hym w a house file & in wint season with ba-
con and other bayte made as ye hereafter may knowe.

¶ The Rus is right and hollow fylshe. And ye shal angle
to hym with the same baytes in al seasons of the yere and
in the same wyse as I haue tolde you of the perch / for they
be lyke in fylshe and feedinge / sauinge the rus is lesse /
and therefore he must haue the smaller bayte.

¶ The flounder is an hollowe fylshe & a fre & a subtyll
byter in his maner. For commonly when he souketh his
meate he sedeth at þ grounde / & therefore ye must angle too
hym with a grounde lynce / yeng & he hath but one maner
of bayte / & that is a red worme. and þ is moost chere for all
maner of fylshe. ¶ The Gogyn is a good fylshe of þ mo-
chenes. & he bydeth wel at þ grounde. And his baytes for
all þ yere ben these: the red worme / cob worm & maggottes
And ye must angle to hym with a flore and let your bayte
be nere the botome or elles vpon the grounde.

¶ The Penowe whā he syneth in þ water thā is he byt-
ter. And though his body be but lytell yet is he rauenous /
byter & euer. And ye shal angle for hym with þ same bay-
tes þ ye do for þ gogyn sauing they must be small.

¶ The Ele is a quarly fylshe a rauenour & a deuourer of
the brode of fylshe & the pyke also is a deuourer of fylsh. I
put the bothe behind al other for to angle. For this Ele ye
shal finde an hole in þ grounde of water / & it is blew & bla-
chyn ther put in your booke tyl þ it be a foote wth þ hole
and your bayte shal be a great angletwitch or a me nowre.

¶ The Pyke is a good fylshe but for he deuoureth so many
as well of his owne kynde as of other. I loue hym þ lesse
and for to take hym ye shal do thus. Take a roch / or a fresh
herping & a wyre with a hooke in þ ende & put it in at the

mouth & out at y^e tapl. down by the cloge of y^e fre^{sh} hering
and than put y^e lyne of your hooke in aler. and drawe the
ooke in to y^e cheke of the fre^{sh} hering thā put a plūbe of
leed upon your lyne a yerde longe from your hooke and a
fote in myd way bytwene and caste it in a pyt where the
pykes blyc and this is the beste and most surest crafte to
take the pyke. And thye maner of takynge hym there is.

Take a scolme & put it on your hooke at y^e neck between y^e
skyn & the body on y^e back half. & put on a fote a fote ther
to & cast it where y^e pyke haunteth and ye shall haue hym.

¶ In other maner. Take the same bayte and put it in a
safelyda and cast it in the water with a corde and a coke
and ye shall not fayle of hym. And yf ye lyst to haue a good
sponte thā tye the corde to a gosse fote and ye shall se good
halyng whether the gosse or the pyke shall haue the better.



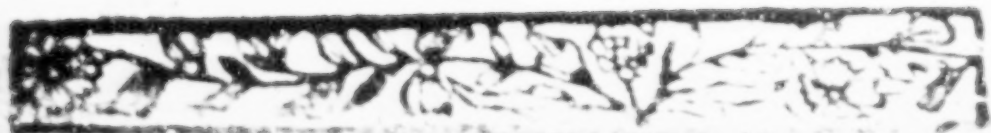
¶ Now ye wrote with what baytes and how ye
shall angle vnto euery maner of fishe. Now
I wyll tell you howe ye shall kepe & fede your
quycke baytes/ye shall fede and kepe the same
generall but euery maner by hymselfe with
such thynges in & on which they brede. And as longe as
they be quycke & new they be fyne. But whan they be in
a sloughe or elles beed than ben they nought. Out of these
ben excepted thre brodes/ y^e is to wete of hornets bumble-
bees & waspes/ whome ye shall bake in breade and after
dyp the y^e bedes in blood & let them drye. Also except ma-
gottes which whan they be bred great with the y^e natural
fedyng ye shall fede the farther more with shepes talowe.
And take good hede that in goyng about your dysportes ye
open no mans gates but y^e ye shyt the agayne. Also ye shall
not vse this forsayd crafty dysporte for no couetousnes to
the encreasyng & sparyng of your money only but princy-
pally for your solace & to cause the helth of your body and

Specially of your soule. For whan ye purpose to goe on
your disportes in ffishyng/ ye wyl not desyre greatlye
many persons with you which might let you of your game
And than ye may serue god deuoutly in sayeng effectuallye
your customabie prayers. And thus doyng ye shall e chere
and also auoyde many vyces/as ydelnes/ which is prin-
cipal cause to enduce man to many other vyces as it is
ryght well knowen. Also ye shall not be so sauenous in
sayng of your sayd game/as to moche at onc tyme which
ye may lyghtely do yf ye do in euery poynt as this pre-
sent treatyse sheweth you/ which shold lightly be p occa-
sion to distorde your owne disportes & other mens also.
As whā ye haue a suffeyent messe ye sholde coueyte
no more as at p tyme. Also ye shall belyp youre selfe too
moueysh p game in all that ye may & also to distroie all
such thynges as bene deuourers of it.

¶ And all those that doth after the rule shall haue the
blyssing of God & saynt Peter. Which be them graunte
that with his precious blodde ys bought. Amen.

¶ Here endeth the booke of Hawkyng/ Run-
tyng/ and ffishyng/ with other dyuers ma-
thers. ¶ Imprinted at London in
Forster lane, by Iohn Waley.

¶ fials. ¶



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